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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 559

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............JANUARY 4, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Famine walks the streets of Chicago says the Times of that city. The half has not been told. Many churches are now thrown open at night to shelter the homeless, and the newspapers urge all of them to open their doors to the unfortunate.

The Rockingham Rocket has made a new departure for North Carolina newspapers. It publishes the name of a subscriber who owes $7.32 for subscription and refuses to pay the bill, and says other names will be added from time to time unless the bills are paid.

When the law-making body of a State stops its regular proceedings to pass resolutions of sympathy for a member because his wife dies, there can be no wonder that fair minded people regard us as being on the down grade, aptly says the Florence (S. C.) Messenger.

The contract for the Confederate monument at Raleigh has been awarded, says the Wilmington Review of Dec. 20, to Col. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky. It will cost $22,500. It will be built and it will be paid for but there will be some hard work necessary to raise the full amount. Let not the citizens of Wilmington be behind in aiding in this great work.

Gen, Lee, in his testimony before the Virginia Legislature, says the Raleigh News and Observer, gave a list of contributions made in New York through him for the Virginia campaign. On the list was $1,000 contributed by President Cleveland. Gen. Lee said that he had not asked Mr. Cleveland for a contribution, but during his visit Mr. Cleveland asked him where he was staying, and on his return to his hotel he found a note which said: "Please let me know if you get this safely. G. C." Inside were fifty twenty dollar bills.

To stimulate the invention of a practicable method of street car propulsion other than the trolley or cable the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City have offered a 50,000 prize through the State railroad commissioners of New York. The company declares that cables are applicable only to straight routes and the trolley has many disadvantages. The company will exact no rights in the successful invention, and will pay for no experiments. Plans must be presented before March 1.

The Legislative joint committee has completed its examination of the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. The committee finds that the state of financies is as follows. Balances November 30, 1892, educational fund $28,568.83; public fund, $310,400.93; total, $338,969.76. Receipts during year ending November 30, 1893, educational fund, $31,-087.19, public fund, $1,181,006.34; total, $1,-212,150.52. Disbursements during the year, educational fund, $26.909.77; public fund, $1,284,624.41; total, $1,310,934.18. The balance in the treasury November 30, 1893, was $240,189.11. It will be seen that the disbursements of the general fund exceeded the receipts $103,000.

The annual report of the Baptist Church work which embraces all the State save the counties west of the Blue Ridge, shows that the contributions were one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, against seventy-six thousand dollars last year, these being exclusive of pastors' salary and any other church expenses, but being entirely for benevolent purposes. There are 105 missionaries at work in the State and 21 abroad. Of the latter 3 are in Brazil, 2 in Mexico, 3 in Africa and 13 in China. There are 47 new churches received, and there are now 1,238 in the convention. There are 160,000 members, a gain of 6,000. Thirty-one mission churches were completed; 50 other churches are in course of construction. There are 2,3000 additions to mission church membership. In the Sunday School department there is more progress than ever before.

The following is an extract from the dispatch from London in regard to Gladstone's reception in the House of Commons on his eighty-fourth birth day: When Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon he was given a most enthusiastic welcome by his friends. As he passed down the aisle to his seat the Liberals sprang to their feet and, waving their hats, cheered him again and again at the top of their voices. The Prime Minister smilingly bowed in acknowledgement of their vehement greeting. As soon as Gladstone had taken his seat A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House, arose and, in well-chosen words, offered to the Prime Minister the sincere congratulations of himself and his party. Balfour's little speech was received with extremely hearty and prolonged cheering. Gladstone made a brief response, thanking the leader of the Opposition for his great courtesy.

The Tradesman of Chattanooga, in its annual reports of the industries established in the South during 2893, says: As would be expected, the total is less than in former years. The total is 2,251 for 1893. In 1892 it was 2,440. The decrease is all in the last six months, the first half year showing an increase. The principal industries which were fewer in number were brick and tile works, of which 50 were established in 1893 and 66 in 1892; development companies, 39 being reported for 1893 and 57 in 1892. Of agricultural implement works, 17 were established, the same as in 1892. Twelve breweries were reported as in 1892. Canning factories have increased, the present report giving 84, as against 67 last year; and 55 cotton compresses and gins, while in 1892 62 were built. Cotton and woolen mills have increased, 197 being reported in 1893 and 182 in 1892. Ninety-three electric light and power companies are reported 102 in 1892. Flour and grist mills, 182 in number, are 10 less than last year, and the 112 foundries and machine shops established in 1893 are but 5 less than the number reported for 1892. Fifty-four ice factories and 167 mining and quarrying companies are noted. Only 23 phosphate mining companies were organized, the number for 1892 being 43, and for 1891 being 135. This is a clear indication that speculation in phosphate properties has died out, and that the business is now on a legitimate basis.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The cashier of the city National bank of Brownswood, Tex., has been indicted for embezzling $90,000. ——Col. Hoge has filed an answer to the charges made against him. ——The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the new cruiser Columbia. ——Seth L. Kerny, former president of the Commercial bank of Brooklyn, has been arrested on a charge of perjury for making statement of the financial condition of the bank. ——The State of Arkansas has leased 400 convicts to Austin Corbin & Co., to work on their model cotton plantation. ——It is said that fresh and sensational evidence has been discovered in favor of Mrs. Maybrick. ——Cholera is increasing in St. Petersburg, due to the large consumption of bad fish. ——Since Congress met in regular session President Cleveland has sent in 400 nominations, of which number 105 were unacted on. ——Seven bales of tobacco were seized in the New York custom house last week. ——Two letters have been found in Abilene, Kans., purporting to be from one of a gang organized to kidnap Ruth, daughter of President Cleveland. ——The paying teller of the St. Nicholas bank, of New York, has been arrested. He is $42,000 short in his accounts. ——W. McC. Waugh, a well known business man of Lynchburg, Va., was bound over to court on the charge of beating his wife and child "with intent to maim, disfigure and kill." ——Governor Mitchell, of Florida, refused to grant a charter to the Duval Athletic club, of Jacksonville. He has issued a proclamation to all the sheriffs of Florida calling upon them to use all means in their power to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight and promising them the aid of the entire civil and military power if necessary. The club men think the courts will decide the matter in their favor and that then the Governor would not interfere. ——The Government secret service officials are trying to find a man calling himself Don Jam, who over that signature has been sending threatening letters to Vice President Stevenson and other prominent officials at Washington. ——The Italian forces at Massowah, Egypt, have gained a decisive victory over Mohammed Ali and 10,000 Dirvishes. ——The remains of the late Consul General Jones were interred at Cary Thursday. A special train was run from Raleigh. ——The body of Newton Witt was found on the railroad track near Franklin, Ky. He had been murdered. ——At Harrodsville, Ky., Mrs. Ransdall and her three boys perished in the flames of their burning residence. ——The Keasby & Mattison Chemical company, of Ambler, Pa., request all employes favoring the Wilson bill to resign. In hiring workmen preference will be given Republicans. ——Sailors of the American vessel, Henry Crosby, while rowing from their vessel to the shore, were fired upon by San Domingo troops and two of them shot. The Dominican authorities give no explanation. The captain of the vessel sent full particulars of the affair to the State Department. ——The appeal brief of the commissioner of patents in the case of the application of Governor Tillman for the trade mark "Palmetto', is ready to be filed and is an able presentation of the Government's side of the case.——A New Bedford, Mass., newspaper published the other morning notice of the death of one of the city's leading citizens, who caused that gentleman much consternation when he read his paper at the breakfast table. ——Atlanta has begun preparations for a Cotton States and Sub-Tropical exposition, to be opened in about a year. ——The Macon, Ga., Evening News goes into the hands of a receiver. ——R. L. Christian & Co., one of the oldest retail grocery houses in Richmond, Va., has made an assignment. ——A negro was lynched near Brantly, Ala., for an attempted assault upon a young lady. ——Two murderers, one under sentence of death and the other imprisonment for life, escaped from jail at Arcadia, Fla. ——The Governor of Kansas has removed Mrs. Lease from the State board of charities. ——Rio Janeiro is being heavily bombarded. Yellow fever has broken out in the city. ——Many stores in Georgiana, a small town near Birmingham, Ala., have recently been entered by burglars and large amounts of property stolen. J. Vinson set a trap gun in his store. The other morning his rear door was found broken open and just inside the door lay the dead body of Wm. Herbert, a notorious burglar. He had sprung the trap on entering. ——Dullness in all kinds of trade and depression in manufactures is the substance of Bradstreet's report for the week, except at the South, where either present business or immediate prospects are better than in other parts of the country. ——The light house board gives notice of change of buoy at the entrance of North river, Albemarle Sound, N. C. ——A sensational church trial in Chattanooga ends in the conviction of one member and the wife of another. ——Sixty negroes, men, women and children passed through Raleigh on their way from Goldsboro to Pembroke, Ga. ——There is a falling off of $4,000,000 in the assessed value of property in this State for this fiscal year and about the same in the increase of railroad property. ——The bones of a Jewish peddler have been found in Franklin county, N. C., near where the man was last seen in 1892 A negro woman has been arrested who says two negro men killed the peddler at her house. ——Florence, S. C., suffered from two more fires Thursday. ——The receivers of the Richmond and Danville system give notice of the payment of interest on the different mortgages. ——There are rumors of more revolutionary trouble in Hayti. ——Governor Mitchell is very angry at the course pursued by Solicitor Christie and the Duval county court officials in the arrest of Corbett and Mitchell, charging them with collusion with the Duval Athletic club. He says the fight shall not come off unless the State Supreme court decides that it is a legal contest. ——By the accident at the Southampton docks Thursday considerable damage was done to the steamer Paris. Three mutilated bodies of workmen have been recovered by divers and others are missing. ——There are over 200 Anarchist prisoners in Spain. In the province of Barcelona the police have discovered thirty organized clubs of revolutionists and forty centres of Anarchist propaganda. ——Two large petards were exploded Friday just outside the barracks in Catania, Sicily. Little damage to property and none at all to persons was done. ——The municipal authorities of Balestrate, a town of 2,500 inhabitants about twenty miles from Palermo, have resigned to escape the popular agitation against them. In several Sicilian communes the chief officials have abolished the flour octrol in the hope of stilling the other demands of the people. The anti-tax movement appeared in several districts hitherto quiet. Most of these districts are in the provinces of Palermo and Trapani.

HONOR-ROLL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

NORTH CAROLINA FAR IN THE LEAD.

Facts Well Known in North Carolina now Revealed to the World.

The Wonderful Record of Vance's Old Regiment.

New York Times.]

Though but little has been printed concerning the work of the War Records Office of the War Department, yet this has been a tremendous task. Forty-nine volumes of nearly a thousand pages each, are completed, and furnish the most accurate history ever published of a nation's internecine war. The work has been impartially done. Beside the five Union officers, employed, two Confederate general officers have always been engaged in editing the war archives pertaining to the dead Confederacy. Those now employed are Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, of Mississippi, a graduate of West Point, and corps commander in the Army of the Tennessee, for that army, and Maj. Gen. L. L. Lomax, of Virginia, one of J. E. B. Stuart's best cavalry officers, for the Army of Northern Virginia.

The most interesting feature of the work is not yet in print, but in course of preparation. It is an exhaustive compilation from official records of the casualties on both sides in the war. The labor has taken many years. The result will be the most valuable volume in the history of the war that can ever be published. Here are facts, not opinions. The arguments here make themselves unanswerable, unless these statistics are shown to be wrong and other and different statistics shown to be right. It will be made plain beyond all room for controversy, in this volume, that much of the hardest fighting of the war was between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, and the figures in this volume will show that the infantry regiments from the Eastern States did the hardest fighting in the Union army. They also prove that the Confederacy succumbed by the exhaustion of Lee's army, and are an emphatic comment upon the idleness of any military theory that a different conduct of campaign or other tactics than those actually adopted would have ended the war before the forces of the Confederacy were destroyed. They demonstrate, too, that, like other civil wars which have been prolonged far beyond the point where one nation would have acknowledged itself beaten by another, the war for the Union had to be fought out to the end.

Many of the revelations in this important volume will astonish the reader. The tables of deaths and wounds that are given measure the actual fighting as nothing else can. They carry conviction toward a reversal of any judgment founded merely upon general claims. One thing clearly shown is the overshadowing importance of the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, the greatest battles the Confederate and Union armies ever fought. The losses in these engagements prove how much fiercer was the fighting in these battles than it [illegible] before or ever was again between the [illegible] armies engaged during the war. On [illegible] other hand, other battles which have mad[illegible] [illegible]tary reputations, sink into comparative [illegible]nificance. Meade gains, and Sherida[illegible] instance, loses, by the bringing tog[illegible] of these statistics. The heroic valor [illegible] North Carolina troops excites the hig[illegible] admiration, and Pennsylvania, which [illegible] more in killed and wounded, in propor[illegible] to the number of its troops, than any [illegible] thern State, can well send greeting to [illegible]rth Carolina, whose soldiers at Gettys[illegible]g did the hardest fighting on the other si[illegible] over the happy re-union of the prese[illegible] years.

In the Union armies there were, in all, 2,800 regiments, not including the three or six months men. The Union infantry regiment which suffered the greatest loss in battle during the war was the Fifth New Hampshire, which in four years of service lost 295 men killed or mortally wounded in action, including 18 officers. The Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Infantry came next. It lost 282 officers and men.

There were only forty-five infantry regiments which had, during the war, over 200 men killed or mortally wounded in action. Of these regiments Pennsylvania furnished eleven, a greater number than any other State. New York, Massachusetts and Michigan furnished six each, and little Vermont closely followed with four.

In the killed and wounded of the Union light artillery regiments, Cooper's Battery, of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, heads the list, with a loss of 21 killed and mortally wounded in action. Rickett's Pennsylvania Battery is seventh, with a loss of 18, and Bigelow's Massachusetts is ninth, with a loss of 15. The regiment which had the most killed and wounded in action during the entire war, in proportion to its enrollment, was the Second Wisconsin, with a per centage loss of 19.4 per cent. Of the twenty-two regiments whose loss was above 15 per cent., Pennsylvania furnishes the highest number, 6; Wisconsin comes next, with 4, and New York and Massachusetts with 2 each.

Of the 200 regiments in which the loss in killed and died of wounds exceeded 10 per cent. of the total enrollment, Pennsylvania leads all the States in numbers, having furnished 32, Ohio 19, and Massachusetts 16.

The Union infantry regiment with the highest percentage of killed, wounded and missing in any one action was the First Minnesota, which at Gettysburg lost 215 men on July 2, out of 262 engaged. The One Hundred and Forty-First Pennsylvania is second, having lost at Gettysburg 149 men out of 198 engaged, or 75.7 per cent. This volume will give a table showing sixty-two Union regiments which lost in action from 32 to 50 per cent. The light Brigade at Balaklava lost 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss of any German regiment in the Franco-Prussian war was 49.4 per cent.

The private was safer than the officer. At Gettysburg the officers lost 27 per cent. in killed and wounded, while the enlisted men lost 21 per cent. At Gettysburg the percentage of loss among the officers was one-half greater than in the Wilderness. The Sixty-First Pennsylvania lost more officers killed than any infantry regiment in the Union army—19, including three Colonels.

At Waterloo, the French had 80,000 men and 352 guns; the allies 72,000 men and 183 guns. At Gettysburg Meade had 82,000 men and 300 guns, and Lee 70,000 men and 250 guns. Wellington, at Waterloo, lost 23,185; Meade, at Gettysburg, 26,003; Napoleon, 26,300 men, and Lee, 20,448. At Gravelotte, the Germans lost 20,577 out of 146,000 troops engaged. At Borodino, the bloodiest battle since the introduction of gun-powder, the Russians lost 30,000, and the French over 20,000, but the percentage of loss was less than at Gettysburg, Chickamauga, or Waterloo.

In the civil war the Union armies lost 385,245 in killed, mortally wounded, and severely wounded. The total enrollment of the Union armies, officers and men, not including three and six months men, was 2,864,272; 110,070 of these were killed, and the deaths from disease, wounds, and other causes were 359,528 more. The Confederate Army and Navy's total enrollment, including all classes and the transcriptions, was about 600,000 men, out of a population of 5,000,000 whites.

Twenty-eight per cent. of the Union soldiers at Andersonville died; 25 per cent. of the Confederates confined at Elmira, N. Y., died; 2,988 of the latter were buried in a field which a year or two afterwards was plowed over and planted in wheat. Forty-eight per cent. of the Union soldiers were farmers, 24 per cent. mechanics, 16 per cent. laborers, 5 per cent. were in commercial pursuits, and 3 per cent. were professional men.

The Pennsylvania Reserves was the only division in the Union armies composed entirely of troops from one State Hancock's old division of the Second Corps lost more killed and wounded than any division in the Union armies. Its total loss was 18,844.

The compilers of these very remarkable figures give the essential statistics of 300 fighting regiments—a list which includes every regiment in the Union armies which lost over 120 in killed or died of wounds during the entire war, and a few regiments whose percentage killed entitles them to this particular analysis. Of the 300 fighting regiments Pennsylvania furnished 53.

The Union regiment which suffered the greatest loss for its enrollment was the Twenty-Fourth Michigan, whose total losses in two days were 363.

The percentage of killed of Pennsylvania soldiers was greater than in the quota of any other State. The total losses of Pennsylvania cavalry in action exceeded the cavalry losses of any other State. Pennsylvania troops were the first to arrive in Washington for its defense, five companies reaching that city at 7 p. m., April 18, 1861.

Delaware furnished more men and money in proportion to its military population than any other State. The Union deserters during the war numbered 201,-397. Of the Kansas troops 11 per cent. deserted. There died of disease of the Pennsylvania troops 5.5 per cent.; of the Kentucky troops, 14.6 per cent.; of Illinois troops 10 per cent. The Middle States' troops seem to have been far the sturdiest.

Aside from the great importance of the strategic issues of Meade's victory at Gettysburg, and the fact that both armies there were at their best in point of discipline, the tables of the loss in each battle of the war show that Gettysburg stood ahead im that respect of all other battles of the war fought by the Army of the Potomac and that of Northern Virginia.

The cost to the Union side of Meade's victory at Gettysburg was an aggregate loss of 25,000. At the Wilderness, Grant had about 30,000 more men, exclusive of the Army of the James, but his losses fell 6,000 below Meade's at Getteysburg. The Union losses at Cold Harbor were still lower—12,737. At Spottsylvania, Grant lost 18,399 men in thirty hours.

In the following battles, among others, the Confederates remained in undisturbed possession of the field, the Union armies leaving their unburied dead and many wounded in the hands of the Confederates: Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, Groveton, first and second battles of Bull Run, Seven Days' (Virginia,) Chickamauga, Wilderness (Virginia,) Spottsylvania, Drewry's Bluff (Virginia,) Ream's Station (Virginia,) Hatcher's Run (Virginia,) and Stone River. The Union losses at certain battles which have served to make great military reputations were insignificant when compared with Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and Stone River. For instance, the aggregate losses at Opequan (Va.) were 5,018; Fisher's Hill (Va.) 528; Cedar Creek (Va.) 5,665; Franklin (Tenn.) 2,326; Five Forks (Va.,) 884, Sailor's Creek, 1,180; Nashville (Tenn.,) 3,057; Sheridan's cavalry, on May 25-30, 1864, 656; Resaca, 3,000. The total losses in the Atlantic campaign, from May until December, were only 8,000 more than in the single battle of Chickamauga. The losses in the different assaults at Vicksburg were about 5,000. According to the returns of the Confederates, their heaviest losses were at the Seven Days' battles, when their aggregate loss was 20,615. The returns show a loss, killed, wounded, and missing, of 20,448 at Gettysburg.

This is the book of revelations as to both sides in the civil war. On the Confederate side North Carolina lost more soldiers killed than any other Southern State. The following was the total loss in killed and mortally wounded of several of the Southern States: North Carolina, 14,522; Virginia, 5,328; South Carolina, 9,187; Georgia, 5,553; Mississippi, 5,807; Louisiana, 9,714. North Carolina heads the list in the number that died of wounds, and 20,602 of her sons died of disease, and 6,947 Virginians. North Carolina's military population in 1861 was 115,369, but she furnished 125,000 men to the Confederate cause. The percentage of lost and killed and wounded was greater in the Confederate armies than in the Union armies. At Gettysburg the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina, of Pettigrew's brigade, went into action with over 800 men, and lost 588 in killed and wounded and 120 missing, most of whom were also killed or wounded. Most of this loss occurred on the morning of July 1, when this regiment fought the One Hundred and Fifty-First Pennsylvania and Cooper's battery. This Pennsylvania regiment lost 325 in killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg. The Twenty-Sixth North Carolina had only 216 men left for duty when it went into Longstreet's assault on the third day, and on the following day but 80 men were left. On the first day Capt. Tuttle's company went into action with 3 officers and 84 men. All the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day Company C of the Eleventh North Carolina lost 2 officers and 34 out of 38 men, killed or wounded. Capt. Bird of this company and the 4 remaining men then went into what is popularly called Pickett's charge. The flag bearer was shot, and Capt. Bird brought out the flag himself. This was the severest regimental loss during the war. The percentage of regimental, brigade, and division losses of the Confederates was terrible.

It was of Meteoric Origin.

Prof. Lanneau, of Wake Forest, writes as follows to the Charlotte Observer concerning the strange meteor that appeared on the morning of the 20th:

Most eye witnesses of the remarkable phenomenon Wednesday morning give descriptions which indicate that it was simply a large meteoric mass which fell to earth. It fell, as all meteorites do, in a nearly straight, or regularly curved line. Its luminous trail remained floating in the air for a half hour. This feature, too, has been seen in other like occurrences.

It is a well established astronomical fact that millions of small bodies, varying in weight from less than a single grain to many pounds, are continually speeding around the sun in their prescribed orbits. In innumerable instances their paths cross that of our earth. Every day and night millions of these little bodies plunge into our atmosphere. It is known that their speed is some 25 miles per second. Such rapid motion, by friction with the resisting air, develops great heat, quickly raising the little body to incandescence. At that instant it is seen as a "shooting star"—a familiar sight—with its momentary trail of luminous particles brushed back by the air. And usually the little mass of matter is quickly consumed—dissipated into vapor by the intense heat produced by its rapid motion. But occasionally the mass is too large to be so dissipated. It glows as a ball of fire—it may be seemingly as large as the moon. Much of its melted surface, as glowing vapor, is swept behind by a swift onrush; and remains, it may be, a half hour, as a floating, luminous trail, drifted into sinuous or into zigzag outlines by varying air currents.

Meanwhile, at most in a few seconds, the unconsumed remnant of the glowing mass falls to the earth. In many instances such masses have been seen to fall to the earth, and have been quite hot when found. One which fell in Arizona weighed 1,015 pounds.

But some accounts of the Wednesday morning phenomenon assert that the bright object was seen at 3 o'clock, and was in full view until about 6:30, when it fell, leaving in its wake a luminous trail which remained for a half hour.

Such an unusual state of facts, if facts, might possibly be accounted for on the assumption that the bright object was a miniature comet at a distance of about 315,000 miles when seen at 3 a. am. Heading directly toward us at the rate of 25 miles per second, it would appear stationary for about three and a half hours, when, reaching our atmosphere, it would plunge downward to the earth in a few seconds, leaving in the air a luminous trail to be swayed to either side by air currents.

But no such miniature comet has been observed hitherto. Nor is it likely that so small a body ninety-odd million miles from the sun, could shine brightly by reflected light.

The probabilities are that, in point of fact, it was not seen until about 6:30 a m., when it fell in a few seconds—simply a large meteoric mass—leaving its luminous trail for a half hour's wonder.

JOHN L. LANNEAU.

Wake Forest, N. C. Dec. 22, 1893.

MAJ. ROBBINS' EXPLANATION.

The meteoric phenomenon seen on the morning of the 20th, though rare and interesting, was not unprecedented. I remember seeing one in my youth almost exactly like it. The explanation of such phenomena is easy.

When a meteor (or "shooting star," in common parlance) passes through the earth's atmosphere and becomes luminous and visible by being set on fire in consequence of its rapid movement through the air, usually the train it leaves behind vanishes almost as soon as the meteor itself. But now and then, one like that of the 20th, either from its great size or some peculiarity in the material of which it is composed, leaves behind it a train of "meteoric dust" (so-called) which remains luminous for some time. Being in the air, this train, though straight at first, like the meteor's path, soon becomes wavy and zigzag from currents in the atmosphere where it is floating.

The best thing I have read about it was the remark of the darkey who ran two miles to Raleigh and said: "He was afeered de elements was a dividin', and he wanted to git whar dar was folks." From the variety of absurd and superstitious notions entertained with regard to it, evidently that scared negro was far from being alone in his trepidation. Any apparent misbehavior in the "elements" naturally startles us pigmies on this clod.

WM. M. ROBBINS.

Statesville, N. C., Dec. 22, 1893.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The New Dynamite Guns.

New York Press.

New York harbor will shortly be guarded by a battery of dynamite guns, now being placed in position at Sandy Hook. These guns, three in number two 15 inch calibre and one 8 inch, were provided for by the recent congress. Work on the foundations for the guns has been going on for several weeks, and Mr. S. D. Schuyler, vice-president of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction company, said that at least one of the guns will be ready for testing within a few weeks.

The test, which will be made merely to ascertain if his gun is perfect and not for range or accuracy, will be made under the supervision of Captain Gordon, U. S. A., the resident inspector at the West Point foundry at Cold Springs, where the guns were built, and Captain John Rapieff, the chief engineer of Mr. Schuyler's company. The 15 inch guns will be 50 feet long. They can drop 50 pounds of dynamite nearly four miles away, or 500 pounds for considerably over a mile. As the channel for deep water vessels extends only about a mile from Sandy Hook, warships entering the harbor would be exposed to the heaviest charges fired by these guns. At all ranges the guns can place 75 per cent. of their projectiles within a rectangle 90 feet wide by 300 long, about the target usually presented by a vessel.

The full caliber shell or projectile will weigh 1,000 pounds, the explosive charge weighing 500 pounds. The 15 inch guns, when under firing pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch, can throw at least 20 of these projectiles, carrying altogether 10,-000 pounds of dynamite a distance of one mile in half an hour. The exact range of the 15 inch gun at 35 degrees elevation with the large projectile is 2,400 yards; with the 10 inch subcaliber projectile, weighing 500 pounds, it is 4,400 yards, with the 8 inch subcaliber projectile; weighing 340 pounds, the range is 5,000 yards, and with a 6 inch subcaliber projectile, weighing 240 pounds, the range is 6,000 yards.

Rural Russia.

Fred Wishaw contributes to Temple Bar a vivid sketch of his observation of village life in Russia. He thus sums up the characters of the moujik or Russian peasant: "Easily satisfied, indolent, self-indulgent, weak, he does not care to rise in the world. So long as he can exist and allow his wife and children to exist, and so long as he can obtain for cash or credit vodka enough to keep him going, he is content. He has no idea of any higher civilization, or of any sort of home comfort. For the rest he loves his 'little Father,' the Czar; fears God in a superstitious sort of way, and the Lieshui (wood spirits) and other supernatural objects of his national folk-lore in a very real way; observes the church festivals with bibulous piety; attends church at Easter; tolerates his wife, and knows absolutely nothing of the affairs either of this world or of the next. But education is making great strides, and the younger generation is growing up with advantages to which its forefathers were strangers. Light is stealing gradually over the land. Would that it might chase away the drink demon! With the vodka evil reduced to moderate dimensions, there would be a chance even for rural Russia."

Chinese Gossips.

Some of the women in China have a curious profession. They visit various houses and retail gossip at so much an hour. If the hostess be especially pleased with the information thus imparted she makes the lady a present in addition to the regulation charge. Many of these gentle gossips are bright and witty talkers, and by keeping themselves well posted in the local news earn handsome incomes.

"Gentle As The Summer Breeze."

"I'd rather take a thrashing any time than a dose of pills," groaned a patient to whom the doctor has prescribed physic. "I'd as lief be sick with what ails me now, as to be sick with the pills."

"I don't think you've taken any of the pills I prescribe, or you wouldn't dread the prescription so," laughed the doctor. "I never use the old, inside twisters you have in mind. I use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They always make me think of a part of an old hymn—

'..........mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze.'

The best thing of the kind ever invented. No danger of their making you sick. You'll hardly know you've taken them. I wouldn't use any other in my practice."

The Assassin of Mayor Harrison Condemned to Death by the Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The jury before which Prendergast was tried for the murder of Mayor Harrison returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and recommended that Prendergast be hanged.

The verdict was reached after a deliberation of a little over an hour. Prendergast "crossed" himself when it was announced but uttered no word.

The jury retired at 1:25 o'clock. At 2:28 o'clock, in the midst of general conversation and laughter, came a bailiff's shrill voice calling: "Take seats now, gentlemen." The meaning of the order was well understood. It had the effect of an electric shock. Every eye was turned towards the door and the buzz of excitement and conversation died away.

Judge, jury and court officers took their places and the prisoner was brought back. Prendergast's bravado and vanity had fled. The mask had been torn from his face by fear of an adverse verdict and he stood before court and jury, natural—a cringing coward, afraid to hear his doom pronounced. The countenance of every juror was sphynx-like. No sign of hope for Prendergast could be detected there. He dropped into his seat against the wall and the guards stood over him. His protruding lower jaw became limp so that his lips hung wide apart in imbecile fashion. A pallor spread over his face and he stared vacantly in front of him. He sat there, friendless and execrated.

The silence was oppressively intense. It was broken by the voice of Judge Brentano saying: "Have you agreed upon a verdict gentlemen?"

"We have, your honor" replied Foreman J. Sutter, handing the fatal document to the judge who transmitted it to the clerk.

That officer quietly read it in the midst of breathless suspense and read as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant Patrick Eugene Prendergast guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment and we fix his punishment at death."

When the clerk uttered the word "death" Prendergast made the Catholic sign on his breast with his right hand. His demeanor was pitifully abject. He looked indeed a miserable wretch in human form. Not a word escaped his lips. The effect of the death verdict kept the spectators silent. No one rose to go.

After the removal of the guilty wretch Attorney Wade entered a formal motion for a new trial, which will be argued this week. Then the crowd quietly dispersed.

Feats of Strong Men.

In all ages the world has had its prodigies. There were Sandows before now, and the pages of history are lined with the feats of strong men. Of all the athletes of the past Milo is one of the best known after the biblical Samson and the mythological Cyclops. It is recorded of him that he once ran a mile with an ox on his shoulders, then with a blow of his fist he killed the beast, and ate it in one day. It is optional with the reader which to admire—the great strength or his wonderful digestive ability. He perished through over-confidence in his strength. In attempting to tear asunder a forest tree, partially split by woodcutters, he was caught and held fast by the closing of the fissure, and was there devoured by wolves. Polydamas of Thessalia was a man of extraordinary strength and stature. As Hercules had done, he alone, without arms, killed an enormous lion that was devastating the valleys of Mount Olympus. With one hand Polydamas could hold back a chariot drawn by two horses. He could break the trunk of a tree as any one would break a small stick. The King of Persia, wishing to witness the feats of this marvelous man, called him to his court. He had opposed to him three of the strongest men of his army. Polydamas killed the three by simply giving each a slap on the ear; he was about to slap a few more when the King, satisfied, stopped him. Like Milo, he died through over-confidence in his strength. He attempted to support a mass of rock that had given way, but he was securely buried under it.

It is said that the Roman Emperor Caius Julius Maximus was a marvel of strength, being able to squeeze the hardest stone to powder with his fingers. He was upward of eight feet in height, and his wife's bracelet could serve him as a ring. Salvius of Rome could walk up a ladder carrying 200 pounds on his shoulders, 200 pounds in his hands, and 200 pounds fastened to his feet.

Eyes and Ears

have we that we may see and hear; brains, that we may reason and understand; so there's little excuse for much of the suffering that is tolerated. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is fast becoming the *one* recognized remedy for all diseases resulting from thin, impure and impoverished blood.

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For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

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Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

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1894.

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Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of L. F. Surles, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of November, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

S. R. SURLES, SR.,
Administrator.

12—7—93 6t

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 4, 1894.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE LATE WAR.

We give on the 1st page an article from the New York Times describing the result of the labors of the five Federal and the two Confederate general officers who have been employed on the stupendous work of compiling and printing the War Records of the war between the States. Never before has there been anything like it in history, and, as the Times observes, the forty-nine volumes of nearly a thousand pages each now completed, furnish "the most accurate history ever published of a nation's internecine strife." From the exhaustive compilation now in course of preparation of the casualties on both sides, the Times prints some figures which seem to startle it and will no doubt amaze many of its readers, but which readers of the OBSERVER during and since the war are familiar with in their main bearing. They show the unapproached valor of the troops of North Carolina over all others, as well as the unapproached patriotism of a State which could contribute 125,000 men to the army out of a military population at the outbreak of the war of but 115,000! A State that was jeered at and derided by some as lacking in proper courage, because it saw fit to go about its secession in the calm and dignified way that befitted men who meant "to be rather than seem to be." So great was the prejudice against the State at the outset that her sons were not as rapidly advanced as others. Nevertheless, every observant soldier of Lee's army could see that if the war had lasted one or two years longer, North Carolinians would have been largely in command of the armies of the Confederacy. Indeed, it was stated at the time, at Appomattox, that of the 8,800 arms-bearing men surrendered there, over 6,000 were North Carolina troops.

The Times seems, however, to endeavor to minimize the showing as to Grant's enormous losses in what is known as the Wilderness campaign (1864.) Thus, it states that Meade's losses at the one battle of Gettysburg were an aggregate of 25,000, whereas Grant's losses at the Wilderness, with 30,000 more men engaged, were 6,000 less. [In fact, Hancock's Adjutant General informed this writer, during a flag of truce at Cold Harbor, that Grant had put into action, by 12 o'clock of the second day, May 6, 120,000 men.] But Gettysburg was a battle of three days duration, and was a battle all by itself, so to speak, as were nearly all the great battles up to that time. Grant's campaign, on the contrary, from the time he crossed Stafford's Ford on the 4th of May until he abandoned the Confederate front at Turkey Ridge on June 13th, and crossed to the south side of the James, was a continuous battle for twenty-nine days and nights, and the losses inflicted upon him by the Confederates, who carried 50,000 rifles into battle at the beginning in the Wilderness, were immeasurably greater—the Confederates suffering in like proportion. The reader can get a suggestion of what we mean by adding together the figures given for the Wilderness, for Spotsylvania and for Cold Harbor, all of which were really parts of one huge battle, the like of which the world has never seen.

The hammering process which Grant put into operation in that memorable Wilderness campaign, so disastrous to the Confederates in the end, and seemingly so foolish for the Federals—for he could have reached the James, which he crossed on June 13th after such unprecedented losses, without the firing of a gun or the loss of a man—was not only the only way by which he could have conquered the Confederacy, but the selection of such a plan is the chief evidence of his genius. He has never been regarded, we believe—certainly not by the fighting soldiers of Lee's army—as a tactican or strategist comparable to some of his predecessors. But he had the genius to cast aside the "theory" of warfare, and to seize upon the "conditions" of that particular war; and the backbone, as none of his predecessors had, to defy the authorities at Washington and, what was more, the howling newspapers of the great cities, which dubbed him, but to no purpose, "Grant, the Butcher." The "conditions" which he recognized and acted upon were the unyielding courage of the soldiers of Lee's army, and the superior strategy of Lee. Having the world to draw upon for recruits and knowing that the Confederacy had exhausted its last recruiting field, he deliberately set to work to swap three men for one (just about what he did do)—and won.

To us, however, of North Carolina, interesting as the general subject is, the figures which the Times gives and which place the valor of North Carolina troops and the patriotism of North Carolinians ahead of all the peoples of the world in all history, are of undying interest. Their publication will serve an important purpose at the present time if the renewed reverence which they inspire for the Old South, the real South, shall check the spread of the virus of the detestable Buffalo spirit which sneaks under the name of the "New South."

CAVALRY IN THE LATE WAR.

There is a common impression that the late war between the States developed no cavalry in the technical sense in which the term is used in Europe. The Germans especially, in whose empire militarism rules the day and whose military criticism is regarded as authoritative, have been in the habit of poking fun at our horse troops as only "mounted infantry." They had abundant precedents for lightly regarding this arm of our service in the estimate which the infantry of our armies, especially the Confederate infantry, held the "cavalry." This, of course, was the result of the overshadowing importance of infantry in a war in a wooded country like ours, which is unsuited to cavalry manœuvres on an extended scale. The Federal cavalry at the outset of the war was the laughing stock of our infantry. It used to be said that the men had to be tied to their horses. Yet Sheridan evolved a fine body of well trained mounted men towards the close. And on our side, while the infantry never let up in their jibes at their faster-going comrades, there was some splendid fighting done by the "cavalry," and some real cavalry to do the fighting.

It is the purpose of Colonel (Count) Heros Von Borck, whom many of our readers will remember as the dashing Aide-de-Camp of General J. E. B. Stuart, to rescue from unmerited slights the fame of our horsemen. This he is doing in a series of articles, now appearing in the Richmond Times, leading up to the battle of Brandy Station, which Colonel Von Borck holds to have been strictly and technically a "cavalry" fight, and one that would have done great credit to the best horse troops of the trained armies of Continental Europe.

We are indebted to our esteemed townsman, Mr. R. W. Bidgood, for calling our attention to these articles. As soon as Col. Von Borck reaches the battle itself, we shall reproduce his article in the OBSERVER.

VANCE VERSUS SIMMONS.

We print with this issue, in the form of a supplement, the latest phase of this case, in view of the re-assembling of Congress. Those who are interested in the restoration of good government to our native land, will find it profitable reading.

CURRENT COMMENT.

To Congress: Pass the tariff bill. Coin the silver seignorage. Repeal the State bank tax without conditions.

* * *

The opinion of Attorney General Osborne upon the terms of judges, says the Charlotte Observer, in yesterday morning's paper, naturally excites State-wide interest. His construction of the law does not make this construction the law, it remaining for the courts to finally determine this, and his opinion was only intended for the guidance of the Governor in issuing commissions; but it is somewhat interesting to note that under his view of the law Judges Clark and MacRae, of the Supreme Court, and Judges Whitaker, Shuford, Armfield and Bynum, of the Superior Court, would not be before the people for re-election next year, and Judge Boykin, would; whereas, under the contrary interpretation (that which holds that the six judges first named are merely filling unexpired terms), these six would come on for re-election next year and Judge Boykin would not. In any view of the law Chief Justice Shepherd and Justice Burwell, of the Supreme Court, must go before the people at the election next fall since both of them are serving by appointment and have never been passed upon at the polls. Justice Avery is the only one of the Supreme Court judges of whom it is to be said with certainty that his term does not expire next year.

Washington Lettr.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1894.

President Cleveland, the members of his cabinet and the ladies of their families, in accordance with a custom as old as our government, devoted New Year's day to receptions, official and general. For about four hours a procession composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the foreign governments, members of the cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, Congressmen, Army and Navy officers, minor officials and the general public poured through the White House where they were received by President Cleveland assisted by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, the ladies of the cabinet and several guests of Mrs. Cleveland, including the wife of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and Miss Benedict, of N. Y. Later, receptions were held at their several residences by Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, and by members of the cabinet and the ladies of their families.

Nearly all the Congressmen have returned. There was a quorum of both House and Senate at the White House reception to-day. By freely circulating among the returned members of the House your correspondent endeavored to ascertain whether conference with their constituents had increased or decreased the opposition to the Wilson tariff bill. In one respect it is apparent that it has increased it. That is, there are more democrats who will endeavor to secure, in the caucus to be held, modifications of various classes of the bill. But, as nearly all of them announce while stating their intentions that they will, whether successful in getting the bill modified or not, support the bill, it is clear that their opposition does not go beyond that which it is perfectly legitimate for strict party men to occupy towards a party measure not yet approved by a party caucus, and does not jeopardize the final success of the bill as approved by the caucus.

Senator Voorhees is getting a heavy mail these days, and not a few of his letters contain requests for hearings on the tariff before the Senate Finance committee of which he is chairman. None of these letters have been specifically answered, because he believes that a circular letter which he is now having sent out, containing thirty odd printed questions and requesting a reply to each, will enable nine-tenths of his correspondents to lay before the committee all the information in their possession relating to the effects of tariff upon their business just as well as they could if given a personal hearing. It is not his desire to cut any one out of a hearing and those desiring to furnish information not embraced by the printed questions will, where their prominence as manufacturers or business men justifies it, be given personal hearings.

Representative Holman has not issued the call for a democratic caucus, but it is expected that he will do so this week.

It is known that President Cleveland has lately given considerable attention to the selection of a new public printer and it is believed that he has picked out the man and that his nomination will go to the Senate in a few days, probably this week. Nearly every democratic Senator and Representative has a personal preference for public printer but they will all be satisfied to see the position filled by any good democrat who will give the democrats a show at the three thousand positions in the Government Office, a very large majority of which are still filled by republicans.

A new batch of rumors concerning cabinet re-ignations are being sent out by republican correspondents. There is just about as much truth in them as in those which have been periodically sent out by the same men ever since the present administration came in.

No action is expected in the House concerning the finances of the government until after the tariff bill has been passed. In fact the Ways and Means committee, which will prepare whatever financial bill that may be determined upon, will not have an opportunity to devote any time to the matter until the tariff is out of the way.

Representative Springer wishes it understood that his bill for a new national currency, which was made public a few days ago, is simply his own idea. The subject has not been considered by the committee on Banking and Currency of which he is chairman. His principal object in making the bill public was to invite criticism and suggestions.

State Railroad Figures.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer thus refers to the last annual report of the North Carolina railroad commission: It is very carefully prepared, and is by far the largest yet issued, containing 600 papes. The first part gives the mileage, assessed value, etc. There are 3,577 miles, divided as follows: Atlantic Coast Line system, 715; Richmond & Danville, 1,129; Seaboard Air Line, 662; miscellaneous roads, 1.072. The total valuation is $23,654,335; divided among the above systems as follows: Atlantic Coast Line, $6,580,377; Richmond & Danville, $7,163,449; Seaboard Air Line, $4,628,964; miscellaneous, $5,281,543. The valuation per mile varies from $1,000 to $12,493. The total value of tracks is $20,634,085. The valuation per mile is highest in the case of the Raleigh & Gaston. Of roads and branches the Atlantic Coast Line has 14; Richmond and Danville 20, Seaboard Air Line 11, and there are 33 miscellaneous; grand total 78. The assessed value of the sleeping cars based upon their mileage in this State, is $82-568. These sleepers run on the Richmond & Danville, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic & Danville.

The commission's assessment of the telegraph lines shows that the taxable property of the Western Union is $164,270, and of the Postal $29,082. The Western Union has 3,101 miles of line and the Postal 585. The property of the steamboat companies is assessed at $298,698. The total assessment of the railroads, telegraphs, Pullman cars and steamboats is $24,228,954. This is slightly over twice the sum of assessment in 1890, just prior to the creation of the commission. The assessment against the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for back taxes under the terms of the legislative act of 1893, is on a valuation of $9,231,928 for counties and $720,787 for towns.

The oldest road is the Petersburg, from Petersburg to Weldon, chartered in 1830; charter expired by limitation in 1891, and then renewed for 2 years. One of the last chartered is the Laurel River & Hot Springs, in 1892. The gauge of the latter road is only 2 feet and it will be 24 miles long.

The report contains the standard telegraphone annual rates which the commission fixes; also thelegraphic rates and the standard freight tariff. The telegraphic rate is 25 cents for ten body words and 2 cents for each word in excess. This rate applies to any message sent from one point in this State to another point also in the State, no matter if in the transmission the message passes through other States.

The longest railroad is the Carolina Central, 265 miles; next the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley, 247; third the North Carolina, 223. The Milton & Sutherlin road has only one-fourth of a mile in this State.

During the year 61 persons were killed on the railroads and 362 injured. On the Wilmington & Weldon 9 were killed and 72 injured; on the North Carolina 7 were killed and 77 injured, and on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley 6 were killed and only 2 injured.

There are 291 passenger and 61 freight engines, of which 199 are equipped with automatic coupler. The statements as to the cost of the roads show that the Atlantic Coast Line system cost $13,204,000; the Richmond & Danville $36,827,000; the Seaboard Air Line $18,712,000, and miscellaneous roads $23,055,000; making the grand total $91,799,000. The most expensive as to cost of construction per mile is the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago, $68,000; the Petersburg being $52.269; the Piedmont (Danville to Greensboro), $52.083, the Western North Carolina, $52,021. The cheapest road is the State University which cost only $3,130 per mile.

The capital stock of all the railroads is $40,184,656; the funded debt $43,996,251. The total of capital stock and funded debt per mile is highest on the Seaboard & Roanoke $54,039, and lowest on the Aberdeen & West End, $4,968.

The gross earnings from operation were $8,254,417; the operating expenses, $5,734,100; the net earnings from operation, $2,520,317; the gross income from all sources, $2,633,118.

Quite a number of roads show a deficit. These deficits are particularly noticeable in the case of the branches of the Richmond & Danville, all save the North Carolina having been operated at a loss. This was also the case as to the Carolina Central and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley. In all 22 of the 78 roads and branches were operated at a loss. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was the best paying road; the North Carolina next; the Norfolk & Southern third.

The number of employes of the various systems is as follows: Atlantic Coast Line, 2,685; Richmond & Danville, 3,531, Seaboard Air Line, 2,748.

The railroads give the most minute details of their operations. There is a history of each road, from the time of its charter, and all details as to leases, etc., are set forth. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad carries 380,272 passengers who paid fares, the average amount received from each being $1.14. The estimated cost of carrying a passenger one mile is 2.62 cents. This road carried 595,521 tons of paying freight. the average receipts per ton per mile being 1.73 cents. The estimated cost of carrying a ton one mile is 81 of a cent.

The War Time Income Tax.

A Washington dispatch says: Pending the action of the Fifty-third Congress in the matter of the proposed imposition of an income tax it may be well to examine some statistics of the last tax of the kind laid by the Federal government. The information was compiled at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and transmitted at the request of the Senate to that body. It is included in Senate executive document No. 10. The law was passed in 1862, and the last year of its operation was 1873. During that time the total receipts were $333,331,293.77, of which $264,190,863.70 was derived from personal incomes; $437,375.37 from property owned in the United States by citizens residing abroad and from interest on United States securities; $452,550.00 from income tax of 1863. To all this is to be added $13,889,604.09 salaries of United States officials and employes, making a grand total of $347,220,897.86.

The law did not take effect in the Confederate South until after the war, in the year 1866, when North Carolina paid a personal tax of $695.19; a corporation tax of $303.31—a total of $998.50. In 1867 North Carolina paid $59,260.95 personal tax; $3,189.63 corporation tax—total, $62,450.58. In 1868 North Carolina paid $43,712.90 personal, $11,175.99 corporation and $54,888.89 total tax. In 1869, $41,508.65 personal; $19,722.94 corporation, $61,231.50 total tax. In 1870, $58,207.15 personal, $21,340.46 corporation and $80,147.61 total tax. In 1871, $22,619.34 personal, $22,790.97 corporation, $45,410.31 total tax. In 1872 North Carolina's quota was personal $15,330.28; corporation $26,625.14; total $41,955.42. In the final year of 1873 North Carolina paid $5,578.85 personal, $5,076.98 corporation, $10,655.83 total.

The income tax was paid by the subjoined numbers of persons assessed in the respective years indicated in North Carolina: In 1867 by 964; in 1868 by 554. The changes in the law as to rate of tax charged account in part for the difference in the amounts returned. But the income tax became less and less productive until it was finally wiped out. It never was properly laid. It was too sweeping in its provisions to be properly enforced.

An Income Tax.

The New York World has been interviewing the Governors of the States about the proposed income tax and this is Governor Carr's response.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—Gov. Carr, Dem., said: The people of North Carolina warmly favor a graduated income tax. I might say, without regard to political parties that a law imposing such a tax will certainly meet with no opposition in North Carolina. I favor going as low as possible on the amount of income to be taxed, going as near as may be to the amount necessary for support, say all in excess of $2,000 per annum. No statement is more true than that people who own the most property are not only best able to pay taxes, but have more at stake. When there was a government income tax the men who paid it fought it, and their powerful lobby at Washington secured the repeal of the law. There is an income tax in North Carolina. It is one half of 1 per cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000. I do not know that there are any objections to this tax.

"It is said that but little money is derived from it, but a United States income tax would probably be collected by internal revenue collectors. They collected it under the old law and they certainly did the work thoroughly. I do not think an income tax leads to more false swearing than any other form of taxation, as people generally give themselves the benefit of the doubt when it comes to giving in property for taxation."

Uncle Sam is Broke.

The first half of the fiscal year, 1893-'94, says a Washington dispatch, will long be memorable in Treasury finances, as showing an inroad on Treasury cash amounting to about 34,000,000. The official figures of receipts and expenditures and the official debt statement, because of the holidays, will not be issued until next Tuesday, January 2nd. Practically official figures, however, which may vary a few thousand dollars one way or the other when the statements are issued, will show that for the six months endeng December 31st, the receipts for the United States from all sources were $155,000,000 as compared with $194,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1892.

The expenditures of the government for the first half of the current fiscal year were $189,000,000, as compared with $190,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1892. The receipts for December this year were less by $7,000,000 than the receipts for December, 1892. The expenditures, however, for the present month were 3½ millions less than for last December. The greatest falling off in government receipts has been in customs dues, the receipts from this source this month being only $9,000,000, as compared with $16,000,000 for December, 1892.

Our Treasury's Balance.

A Raleigh telegram says the State Treasury began the new fiscal year with a fine balance of $240,000 on the right side of the ledger. The taxes during the year now begun are less than those last year, being a total of 41½ cents against 43. The reduction in the amount which will be raised by taxation is estimated at $50,000. The assessment of real property upon which calculations are made is that of 1891, the last. The decline in the amount of real property is small. The loss is in personal property, particularly money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, etc., this reduction being about $4,000,000. It was naturally thought by the last Legislature that there would be an increase and not a decrease in the amount of personal property. This loss of $4,000,000 is, as you were informed yesterday, made up by the increase of some $4,000,000 in the assessed value of railroad property. It may be that there will be a little greater falling off than the $50,000, but that is the estimate the officials make.

Let us have no more bonds. Coin the silver seignorage, as the law provides.

Mr. J. Abner Harrell, of Weldon, a candidate for U. S. Public Printer, died yesterday.

The registered whisky distilleries of Johnson and Potter at Hope Mills, and A. W. Cagle at Carthage, were burned yesterday.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

An old friend ought never to be forsaken in a hurry. This is especially true of a good watch or clock that has done faithful service or any favorite piece of jewelry which has pleasant associations. Particular pains in repairing everything of this description is taken by M. A. Tiller, Jeweler, at Moore's New Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C. *(adv.)*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. Drop, Druggist, Springfield, Mass., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure, has cured lady 7 years afflicted; could not walk half mile in last 3 years; now walks any distance." Sold by King Bros.

Pimples, blackheads, moles, freckles, tan and sunburn removed by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Medicinal. Sold by King Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Call for the Horse Brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil It has no equal for the diseases of horses and cattle. Sold by King Bros.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

O. L. Rice, Mendota, Ill., writes: "Have used your Japanese Pile Cure and found it a sure and permanent cure." Sold by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS–ATKINS–At Friendship Church, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of Aberdeen, to Miss NELLIE ATKINS, of Bunn's Level.

DIED.

MASON—Near Fayetteville, in Carver's Creek Township, Mrs. A. E. MASON, wife of Alex. Mason, on December 20th, aged 46 years.

Blood should be rich to insure health. Poor blood means Anæmia; diseased blood means Scrofula.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood; cures Anæmia, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, and Wasting Diseases. *Physicians,* the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VINEGAR.—Apple Vinegar, product of my own orchards, for sale by barrel or retail. J. P. McLEAN, Fayetteville.

Agents for this Vinegar in Fayetteville are: D. H. Ray, R. M. Prior, G. H. Ingram and S. A. Philips; Lumberton, L. R. Caldwell; Little River Academy, Jno. Adams.

DEWBERRY PLANTS.—Several thousand Plants for sale at one dollar and a half a hundred, delivered F. C. B. Also choice Strawberry Plants J. P. McLEAN, Fayetteville, N. C.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS and GRAPE VINES.—A large and choice variety of Strawberry Plants and Grape Vines for sale by J. P. McLEAN, Fayetteville, N. C.

GOLDEN HILL.—The Society of the Sons of the Revolution have placed on the building owned an occupied by the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company, corner William and John Streets, New York City, a bronze tablet to commemorate the Battle of "Gold Hill," where the first blood was shed in the War of the Revolution.

LOST.—A pair of SPECTACLES between Mrs. M. J. Pemberton's and the Methodist Church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s Book Store.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

FOR CHRISTMAS!
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE.

To extend its well earned reputation will supply beautiful *cut glass containers* at cost. Only a limited number on hand.
H. R. HORNE.

Heliotrope and Violet Sachet Powders;
"Crab Apple Blossom" and other standard Perfumes;
Crown Lavander Smelling Salts;
Celluloid Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets;
A job lot of Laird's White Lilac Soap at one-third the original price. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

If tested by drawing and not found entirely satisfactory in quality and price will refund the purchase money. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

Try McDuffie's Hot Chocolate with whipped Cream and Wafers, 5c.

For Chapped Lips and Hands McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed--it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	10	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13@00	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	8	Green,	2
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9@10	Swedes,	[illegible]
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	6@0	Western,	12½@14
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh.	6@0
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.00	Sweet—new,	40@00
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.00@1.20
EGGS,	15	SALT,	65@90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.00	Coffee.	6
West. Fam.,	4.00@5.00	Granulated,	7
CORN MEAL—	60	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	50@55	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	90	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	CornWhisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	30@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling firm 7½
Middling 7
Strict Low Middling 6¾
Low Middling 6½
Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin firm at 75 to 80c.

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term cammences on the eighteenth day of Januaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address
Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt.,
12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, THE AMERICAN IDEA, THE AMERICAN SPIRIT. THESE FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME, FOREVER!

The Sunday Sun
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year
The Weekly, - - - $1 a year

Address THE SUN, New York.

House and Lot for Sale.

That desirable DWELLING located on the south side of Person street, adjoining Joseph Atkins on the west and the old D. J. Gould residence on the east, containing four rooms, kitchen and dining room. For particulars apply to G. A. OVERBAUGH, Fayetteville, N. C., or E. L. GOULD, Swannsborough, N. C.
12---21---93 4t

H. H. H.

WILL GIVE AWAY ON EASTER MONDAY (April 3rd, 1894) A COOKING STOVE LIKE THIS:

Also quite a lot of other things: Tin Toilet Sets; Maryland Roasters; Axes; Hatchets; Saws; Fine Grates; Buggy Whips; Coffee Mills; Tubs; Spades; Shovels; Horse Collars; Hames; Bridles; Back Bands; Vises, and quite a variety of other useful articles.
Call and make a purchase and get a card. Everybody who buys (5) five dollars worth for cash, between now and then will be entitled to a chance.

A LOT OF USEFUL THINGS FOR
Xmas Presents
CAN BE BOUGHT FROM
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.

Oak Mantles and Cabinets
COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.

We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
HAY STREET.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of L. F. Surles, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of November, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
S. R. SURLES, SR., Administrator.
12—7—93 6t

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

January 1, 1894.

Notice of Consolidation.

—THE TWO FIRMS OF—
R. M. Nimocks and Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
HAVE THIS DAY BEEN COSOLIDATED UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF
NIMOCKS BROS.
THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW FIRM WILL HEREAFTER BE CONDUCTED AT
-No. 10 Hay Street,-
in the store lately occupied by R. M. Nimocks.
WE SHALL CONTINUE TO DO A
Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business,
AMD SHALL ENDEAVOR TO WIN YOUR FAVORS FOR THE NEW FIRM ALONG THE SAME LINES OF JUST DEALINGS AND LOW PRICES THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE OLD.

Extending our hearty thanks for all past favors; and bespeaking your continued patronage for the future,
We are respectfully,
NIMOCKS BROS.

DOCTORS often fail TO Cure.

Eminent specialists are consulted in vain, change of scene and climate have no effect. Your case seems hopeless. Do not Despair. The ELECTROPOISE cures such cases. Read the testimony of North Carolina's best citizens.

Electropoise (TRADE MARK) "Cures when all else fails."

Rev. R. C. Beaman, of DURHAM, says "he has used the Electropoise with marked benefit, and would not be without it."

Mr. Ralph D. Williams, DURHAM, N. C., says: "The Electropoise cured me of BRIGHT'S DISEASE."

"*Be wise with your fellows.*" WRITE US.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C. 72

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

DO YOU KNOW
THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD
GROCERIES,
BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?
ARE YOU AWARE
That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep
Fresh Goods at all Times?
WELL IT'S A FACT
If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.
Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.
D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 *FAYETTEVILLE.*

Opera Lights
IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS
CIGARETTE
OF THE
National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.
IT IS THE BEST
Cigarette in Fayetteville.
CALL AND TRY IT.
A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
11—30—93 tf

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,
JACKSON, TENN.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SCHOOL, CHURCH
—AND—
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.
OFFICES FURNISHED.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

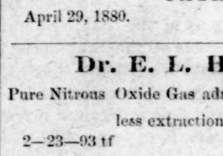
Elocution and Music.

MISS ANNIE T. GASTER is now prepared to give lessons in Elocution and Music. Terms reasonable. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane. 12—7—93 4t

Have You? If Not, Why Not,
Had that Watch of Yours repaired yet,
Remember that M. A. Tiller
AT MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE,
REPAIRS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS,
and always giving satisfaction.
GIVE HIM A CALL WHEN IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan
Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

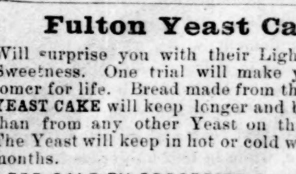
J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 8 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Fulton Yeast Cake
Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.
FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.
R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
1-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by R. Gainey, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book T, No. 4, Page 488, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 201 acres on upper Lock's Creek, known as "The Holly Gainey Lands," excepting the lands included in his widow's dower.
Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Jan'y 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.
12—7—93 N. W. RAY, Mortgagee.

Fayetteville Observer--Supplement.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 4, 1894.

VANCE VERSUS SIMMONS.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 4 1894.

VANCE VERSUS SIMMONS.

the issue of the OBSERVER of Decem- attention was called to the organ- efforts that were being made to with- from the people of North Carolina cts in the case of Mr. F. M. Sim- renominated on the 12th of Decem- or appointment as Collector of Inter- evenue for the Eastern district of State. As readers of the OBSERVER , the Finance Committee of the e, at their meeting on Tuesday, mber 19th, considered the cases of Messrs Simmons and Elias, and re- ed them to Senator Jones (Democrat, rkansas), as a sub-committee, for in- gation. But so effectual have been fforts referred to that the idea still ly prevails in the State that no such ficant action as a reference to a sub- mittee had taken place. For exam- a wide-awake contemporary, in f our cities, was imposed on to the t that it printed in its issue of De- r 28th, nine days after the actual nce, this item, viz: "The Simmons Elias re-nominations have not been ed as yet to sub-committees or ed in any way." It may be re- ed, in passing, that the skeptical probably find no difficulty in ascer- ng the facts by addressing an inquiry e clerk of the Finance Committee, or, at matter, to Senator Vance, or Sen- Jones. For an exposition, in this ction, of the uncommonly fine work being put in for hoodwinking the and public of North Carolina, see rticle "How Public Opinion is Man- ured," in another column.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE.

consequence of the persistence of the s described above, and because of the cendent importance to the people of h Carolina of the matter itself, it is l to recur to it upon the reassem- of Congress.

e case is entirely without precedent. the most important question pre- d to our people since Reconstruction. broad sense, it is the most important nted to them since the Declaration dependence that set their State, as f the Colonies, free.

s so, because it goes to the root of Republican form of government. et us consider this point somewhat in l:

od government, as we understand nder our Republican system, is the of the people duly expressed. That to life and honor, the most important ly thing to those who live under a system. Government by Party t is, as the result of the contests of s composed of those who think this on the one hand, and that way, on ther hand—is essential to the work- f a Republican form of government. organization is essential to govern- by Party. Otherwise the organized ould govern the unorganized many. y organization is the result of Party . They, therefore, are trustees of arty who control its organization. will of the people is duly expressed e victory of a party at the polls. The f the party which gains the victory e polls, has already been ascertained cordance with the rules of its organi- n, and the execution of that will has entrusted to its trustees. Therefore, h trustees, or any of them, violate ill of the party from which they re- d their trust they violate the will of eople. Therefore, for such a trustee olate the will of the people is to do . with the exceptions noted, the est possible harm. It has been proved Mr. F. N. Simmons, acting as their e, endeavored to thwart the will of the cratic party, which represented the f the people, of North Carolina. fore, Mr. Simmons having been d to have sought to do the people eat injury referred to, it follows that bject of Mr. Simmons's treachery is ost important that can engage their ion.

ught not to be necessary to recite rite things, and would not be were for the growth of the detestable e in the so-called "New South" ity by those professing it is an rtue—a doctrine that seems to me into our respectable common- th along with the entrance into pub- ic life of Mr. Simmons, who, we believe, was never heard of in North Carolina poli- tics before 1886.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

As is well known, Senator Vance is op- posing and Senator Ransom supporting the confirmation of both Messrs. Elias and Simmons. The rejection of the former on the ground of unprofessional conduct is said to be assured. There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Simmons's nomination will also be rejected, upon the grave charges now filed with the Finance Com- mittee against him. Tremendous efforts, as our readers know—perhaps we may say, unprecedented efforts—have been put forth in Mr. Simmons's behalf. It is a significant fact, however, that since the appearance in the OBSERVER of December 14th of the summing up of the proof against Mr. Simmons (see B, below), not one of the near two hundred papers in North Carolina has ventured to utter a word in his de- fense. (Think of it, not a newspaper in the State to come to the rescue of the f the Democratic organization of Carolina!) And it would be in est degree unjust to Senator Ran- ntertain an idea that he will con- s support for a moment after Sen- es's report discloses the fact, as it unquestionably will disclose it, that Mr. Simmons has not denied and will not attempt to deny the genuineness of the four incriminating documents whose complementary relations to each other close the case against him. These documents are: Chairman Simmons's letter to county chairman Kenan of July 26, 1892; Chairman Simmons's letter to Chairman Harity of August 19, 1892, now just unearthed; the Marion-Butler-headed platform; and the proceedings of the Cyrus Thompson bolters' convention—the same having been published in the OBSERVER of November 30, 1893. It is known that Senator Ransom has recently given, in the case of the postmastership of a neighboring city, a conspicuous illustration of the delicacy of his own sense of honor in such matters, demonstrating that in his view a Senator, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion. No one, therefore, who knows the Senator will doubt that he will apply the same test to the Chairman of the State committee nominated for an important office. Nay, when the sub-committee report shows, as no reader of the OBSERVER doubts that it will show, that the Chairman of our State committee is not only not above suspicion but has been unable to dispute the genuineness of any of the said incriminating documents, no North Carolinian will insult Senator Ransom by doubting what his indignant action will be.*

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Those who care to review the curious process † by which the OBSERVER'S proof against Mr. Simmons was elicited, during which he was first forced to abandon his attempt at aggression, then to adopt a defensive attitude, and finally to seek cover in silence, will be supplied with back copies, to a limited extent, upon application. An illustration of these curious developments will be found in A, below.

* Senator Ransom will be especially indignant when he reads Mr. Simmons's letter to Chairman Harrity; for it is, to the Senator's personal knowledge, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and constitutes an avoidance by Mr. Simmons of his duty to follow Chairman Harrity's important advice at a crisis in the campaign.

† The process referred to consisted mainly in hurling more facts at Mr. Simmons and his man than they could dodge at one time. They thus "lost their heads," and let out, in their confusion, matters that were important in the proving of wrong intent—notably, Mr. Simmons's letter to Mr. Harrity.

A

THE "DEAL" AT CLINTON TO SELL OUT CLEVELAND.

The Conditions Laid Down by the Enemy.

(From the Clinton Caucasian. Weaverite Organ, July 28, 1892.)

AN ANTI-CLEVELAND ELECTOR FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

[Special Correspondence.]

MR. EDITOR:—After the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress at the Congressional Convention, which convened in Clinton July 20th, '92, the anti-Cleveland part of the Convention withdrew and met in the Courthouse for the purpose of consulting in regard to putting out an anti-Cleveland candidate for elector of this district. On motion of Hon. Marion Butler, Dr. Cyrus Thomson was called to the chair and John E. Fowler was made secretary of the meeting.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. Nicholson, of Onslow, Dr. Matt. Moore, of Duplin, and Hon. Marion Butler and Mr. Daniel Kornegay, of Sampson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported as follows:

Be it resolved that this mass meeting of anti-Cleveland Democrats, composed of a majority of the delegates to the Third Congressional Democratic Convention and many citizens will not support any one for elector who will vote for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States in the Electoral College.

Resolved, 2nd. That of the three candidates we prefer James B. Weaver, and in order to have an elector representing the whole district who will vote for Weaver in the Electoral College, it is the sense of this meeting that the Fayetteville convention re-assemble on August 23rd to nominate such elector

Resolved. 3rd. That we endorse the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress if he endorses the platform adopted in convention to-day and request the Fayetteville convention to endorse him on the same terms.

The resolutions were adopted.

Upon motion, Dr. Cyrus Thomson, of Onslow was recommended for Elector.

After several speeches, which were received with much enthusiasm, the meeting adjourned. DR. CYUS THOMSON, Ch'n.

J. E. FOWLER, Sec'y.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS'S PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE ENEMY'S CONDITIONS.

How He Induced the Convention to Repudiate the Chicago Platform and Forced on the Convention the Marion Butler Platform.

(From the Observer, August 4, 1892.)

The report of the *Caucasian* (Weaverite organ) said:

The Committee on Platforms reported. It was a good platform and was adopted by acclamation. An amendment to endorse the National Convention was voted down.

The report of the Wilmington *Review* (uncompromising Democratic) gave the resolution in the following account:

Hon. Mr. Pearsall, of Jones, appeared and read a platform.* A delegate from Onslow offered an amendment to the same as follows:

"That the platform of the National Democratic Convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, and Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Executive Democratic Committee, upon the ground that the platform offered was more in harmony with the times and occasion, and requested the delegate who offered the amendment to withdraw it, which said delegate refused to do, as his idea of Democracy was fully embodied in the Chicago platform.

Upon a call of the counties the amendment received 13 votes, 12 from the unterrified straight out of Onslow and 1 from Duplin.

Mr. Simmons confirms the *Review's* report in his letter (which see) as follows:

"One of the delegates from Onslow offered the amendment published in the *Review*. * * —the amendment only received the vote of the Onslow delegation and one vote from Duplin."

*[The Marion-Butler-headed platform (see OBSERVER of Nov. 30, 1893)—being a platform in conflict with the Chicago platform on the Force bill, on silver, on the Tariff, and on the $50 per capita. The reader will understand, of course, that a ministerial district Electoral convention has nothing to do with platforms except to accept the platform of the national convention under whose authority the ministerial district convention acts. Mr. Simmons, therefore, in forcing the above platform on the convention, was simply fabricating the coin which the Enemy stipulated (see their Resolutions, above) should be the price paid for the fusion against Cleveland.]

B

[From the Observer of December 14, 1893.]

Vance versus Simmons.

Two weeks ago, that is, in its issue November 30, the Observer contained conclusive evidence against Mr. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, of the most damaging character that can be brought against a public man. That is to say, the evidence was conclusive, unless Mr. Simmons should be able to successfully contest the genuineness of certain documents printed in the said issue of the Observer, viz: of November 30, 1893, and marked C, D, and E, respectively. Called upon to do so, he now not only makes no effort to dispute their genuineness, but, though two weeks have elapsed, has uttered not a word.

Nevertheless, he was the assailant in the matter which has brought on the controversy and brought out the facts, and has forfeited his privilege of silence by engaging in the controversy.

It may be useful to recite here, in brief, a portion of what has been proved against Mr. Simmons.

SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES AND EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. SIMMONS.

1. It has been proved that over one half of the regularly chosen delegates at the Congressional and Electoral convention of the Third North Carolina district, held at Clinton on the 20th of July, 1892, declared thelselves as opposed to Cleveland, then the nominee of the Democratic party.

2. That Mr. Simmons, notwithstanding he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, pledged to abide by the action of the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland, attended the said Clinton convention.

3. That he, by the use of the prestige of his position as such chairman, induced the convention, against the remonstrance of loyal delegates, to vote down a resolution endorsing the Chicago platform, and to adopt in stead a platform acceptable to and accepted by the anti-Cleveland delegates.

4. That, as soon as this platform—in effect, the Weaver platform as to silver, the Force bill, the tariff and the $50 per capita—was adopted, through Mr. Simmons's efforts as aforesaid, by the full convention, and a Congressional candidate was nominated by the full convention, the anti-Cleveland majority withdrew on the question of Elector, held a convention of their own, chose an Elector pledged to vote for Weaver, and stipulated that they would give their support to the Congressional candidate nominated by the full convention, *provided* he would agree to certain terms.

5. That these terms were specified to be the said candidate's acceptance of the particular platform which Mr. Simmons had induced the full convention to adopt.

6. That Mr. Simmons's only explanation of his strange conduct as chairman of the State committee in inducing a Democratic ministerial district Electoral convention to repudiate the platform of the national convention which authorized the said ministerial district convention to act, was that he was seeking for practical results, viz: the election of Cleveland as well as the local tickets; and that, in effect, he was willing to make concessions on the platform in order to convert the anti-Cleveland delegates into supporters of Cleveland.

7. That, questioned, therefore, why, if the bolters broke faith by bolting, he did not undo the concessions made to prevent a bolt, he has made, and now makes, no answer.

8. That, though called on to do so, he did not repudiate the bargain between himself (as the potent agent whereby the Weaveroid platform was adopted) on the one hand, and the seceding Weaver convention, on the other hand, implied in the said Weaver convention's stipulation that their fusion on the District ticket was conditioned upon the fusion nominee's acceptance of the platform which Mr. Simmons induced the full convention to adopt.

9. That, though called on to explain why he did not repudiate said implied bargain, he makes no answer.

10. And, finally, though called upon to do so, Mr. Simmons offers no explanation of the fact that the Minutes of the convention were suppressed, and that in the face of repeated demands for their publication.

Until, therefore, the fusion against Cleveland was broken up (against Mr. Simmons's will, as now appears from Mr. Simmons's letter to Mr. Harrity—see OBSERVER of November 30) the situation remained this way: The whole district democratic vote was to be cast for the fusion candidate, and a part only—according to Mr. Simmons, less than half—of the district Democratic vote was to be cast for Cleveland. And this by the indispensable assistance of Mr. Simmons, chairman of the State Democratic Executive committe, pledged to Cleveland!

Thus it appears that the question of the platform becomes a matter of minor importance. The "practical result" (see Mr. Simmons's unrepudiated letter to Mr. Kenan in the OBSERVER of Nov. 30) was, as Mr. Simmons claimed, the selection of both a Congressional and an Electoral nominee who would cast their (individual) votes for Cleveland; but these two votes would have been of no value against the 40,000 votes which the Weaver Elector would, in effect, have cast, if the fusion in his behalf, assisted if not procured by Mr. Simmons, had been suffered to continue.

It should be particularly noted, at this point, that, as the Clinton convention was called at the beginning of the campaign, the example of the State Chairman's action at that leading convention was calculated to produce a disastrous effect upon the other conventions that were to follow.

[Three weeks more have elapsed since the above was published, and Mr. Simmons is still silent, though he has forfeited the privilege of silence by engaging in the controversy, in the origin of which he was the assailant.]

(From the Observer of Dec. 21, 1893.)

How Public Opinion is Manufactured.

The press despatches of yesterday contain the following, under date of December 19, from Washington:

The Senate Committee on Finance had the nomination of Kope Elias, Esq., under consideration at its meeting to-day, and after discusing it, referred it to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, as a sub-committee. Mr. Elias was appointed collector of the Western district of North Carolina during the extra session against the protest, it is said, of Senator Vance who fought the confirmatiou and succeeded in preventing it up to the time of adjournment. The President, however, again sent the nomination to the Senate and Mr. Vance is opposing it as before. It is understood that Mr Elias was appointed at the instance of Senator Ransom who is laboring as hard to secure his confirmation as Senator Vance is to defeat it.

As a matter of fact, the cases of both Simmons and Elias were considered by the committee, and both were referred to the subcommittee, Senator Jones, of Arkansas. The person responsible for the above dispatch was therefore guilty of a suppression of the truth.

But what a tremendous change has occurred in this matter (or rather in the way it has appeared to the public) may be judged from the following, taken from an esteemed contemporary of the 12th inst (that is, only one week before the date of the above quoted press dispatch):

It is stated definitely that Mr. Elias will not resign, and he does not propose to retire. He expects the President to send in his name again to the Senate, after Mr. Simmons shall have been confirmed Whether the President will do that or not is uncertain; for the Department has intimated that Mr. Elias, by not filing his bond, has abandoned his claim to the office. The affair is in a big muddle. Ransom and Vance have settled on Melvin Carter for the place.

We quote the foregoing merely to show that even so wide-awake a journal as the journal quoted had been imposed on by the "news" of the Simmons propaganda.

A BIT OF FINE WORK.

A gentleman of high standing who travels extensively over the State informed us last Thursday that he found the impression prevalent among the people that Mr. Simmons's nomination did not need to be sent in again to the Senate and that he was secure in his place. When, however, it was sent in on Tuesday, the 12th, one would suppose the fact would have been heralded as favorable to Mr. Simmons. But it was withheld from all the Washington letters that we have seen, and appeared in none of the papers. The Newbern Journal of the 7th contained a quotation on the subject from the Charlotte Chronicle of the 14th, but we do not see the Chronicle—in fact, we did not know there was such a paper. A fair inference would be that it was withheld by the correspondents in order to prevent disturbing the impression referred to as prevalent among the people. Some uncommonly fine work in this connection appears to have been done by the Simmons propaganda. The press dispatches of the 12th announced that the names of fourteen recess appointees for Collectorships had been again sent to the Senate, including Elias's. Turning to the Congressional Record to see if the list also included Simmons's name, we were astonished to find that no copy of the Record had come to hand since this session began. That night (Dec. 14) we took means to have the government printing office forward the Record as usual. Before our letter could have reached Washington and been acted on, No. 8 of the Record came to hand (Friday afternoon.) Saturday morning (2 A. M.) a batch of Records tied together came. They were the preceding seven numbers, evidently sent in response to our complaint and by an employee who was aware that No. 8 had been sent. *No. 7 contained the re-nomination of Elias* AND *Simmons.* Except for our attention being called to the missing numbers in the way described above, we should have had no occasion to observe their absence. We do not know how our contemporaries in the rest of the State fared, but that is the way it came about that we were not able to print the official announcement of such an important event in the present struggle of the Titans, in last week's OBSERVER.

Of course all these strange happenings may be mere coincidences, and we shall be glad to know that they are. But if the Man-Eating-Tiger (whoever he may be) or some other "potent" but dark-lantern "influence" didn't pull the wires from a common centre, then the "doctrine of chances" has received a very black eye.

Now let the Democracy of North Carolina reflect upon this extraordinary state of affairs—this apparently organized system for suppressing the truth—and in these efforts to hoodwink them they may find an explanation of the great revolt which left the Democratic party, last year, (under Mr. Simmons's leadership, by the way) in a minority for the first time since Reconstruction.

[The following, however, which appeared in the press dispatches of the day after the above editorial was published in the OBSERVER, seems to place the matter beyond doubt; for Mr. Simmons's position as chairman of the State committee makes the holding up of his nomination of vastly greater national importance than the holding up of Mr. Elias's. Yet Elias is selected for mention and Simmons left out, as follows:

Of the 400 nominations sent to the Senate by the President during the time the Senate has been in regular session 105 were unacted upon when the Senate took a recess for the Christmas holidays. The majority of the leftovers are postmasters in small cities, but some are of greater interest. Among these are the nominations of Judge Hornblower for justice of the Supreme court, and Robt. Epston for director of the mint, which have been in dispute almost ever since the beginning of the extra session; J. Scott Harrison, brother of ex-President Harrison, for surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo.; Walter H. Bunn, appraiser of merchandise at New York; Wm. N. Hailman, superintendent of Indian schools; A. J Arnold, posmaster at Topeka; Isaac J. Wooten, of New Jersey, for agent of the Indians at Nevada agency in Nevada; Kope Elias, for collector of customs in North Carolina; J. D. Stocker, surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga., W. H. Brawley, United States District judge for South Carolina.

In this connection, it will be recalled that the brazen untruthfulness of the person who supplies North Carolina news at Washington to the press agencies, has been recently exposed by Senator Ransom, who took occasion to repudiate entirely the positive statement put into his mouth by this person in the following press dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Senator Ransom of North Carolina, to-day confirmed the statement that he had been tendered by the President the position of United States Circuit judge for the Fourth Judicial district, embracing the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, made vacant by the death of Judge Bond, and that he had declined the honor.

It would be well if our delegation in Congress should make a searching investigation into the source of information from which the press agencies derive their North Carolina news, for the North Carolina Bureau of Misinformation that seems to exist at the capital is doing great harm to the Democratic party in this State.]

A. B. Williams,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

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Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

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THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..............JANUARY 4, 1894.

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Weekly six months (in advance).............1 00

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☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

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We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

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J. P. MCLEAN—Vinegar, Dewberry Plants, Strawberry Plants and Grape Vines—see Specials.

The Lafayette Military Academy and the Graded School, which have been closed for the holidays, re-opened last Tuesday.

Mr. Jno. E. Elliot, one of Cumberland's sturdy and successful farmers, marketed in Fayetteville on Wednesday about 2.500 lbs of fine pork.

We regret to learn of the death recently of the wife of Mr. W. E. Faison of the State Department, Washington. Mrs. Faison was the sister of Mrs. John Roddick.

The children of the Baptist church, says the N. C. Baptist, gave a "Japanese" entertainment in the church Sunday night, the 24th. $22.79 was raised for the Mission work in Japan.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, Rector Emeritus, conducted services at St. John's Episcopal Church on last Sunday, and not Mr. J. B. Starr, Jr., as was announced by our city contemporary, the Baptist.

The Right Rev. Bishop Watson of the Eastern Diocese of North Carolina, and the Rev. Mr. Wooten of Tarboro, were in the city on Monday. They assisted Rev. Dr. Huske in his New Year's service at St. John's Church.

We regret to learn that Mr. Archie McDuffie who is spending the winter in San Antonio, Texas, for his health has had a relapse and a telegram states that his condition is serious. His brother Capt. W. C. McDuffie left *via* A. C. L. on Saturday evening for his bedside. We sincerely hope he will soon be restored to health. A later telegram states that he is improving.

Wreck on the C. F. & Y. V.

There was quite a serious wreck on the C. F. & Y. V. on Dec. 27th. The train separated about midway, and upon the engineer slacking up, the rear division collided with the front, killing a colored brakeman and smashing up several cars.

Fire.

About noon on Saturday the 23rd the two story residence, owned by Mr. D. H. Ray on Rowan street was discovered to be on fire, the alarm was given, and the fire company soon made their appearance and did such excellent work that the building was only partially destroyed. It was fully covered by insurance.

Our New Methodist Pastor.

Rev. R. A. Willis, the new Pastor for Hay Street Methodist Church, arrived in the city last week, and preached his first sermon on Sunday, which we hear very highly spoken of. Our people cordially welcome Mr. Willis and his family, and sincerely trust they may find their sojourn here in all respects to their liking.

An Old Mason.

Our esteemed friend, Capt. Kingsbury, a member of Phœnix Lodge, was the oldest Mason at the Installation ceremonies described elsewhere. He became a Mason in 1843, just half a century ago. His many friends wish that he may enjoy numerous returns of the happy anniversary which brought so many of his craft together.

The L. M. A.

When the Academy closed for the holidays tokens of appreciation from cadets to Professors were the order of the day. Capt. Winn, in a happy and touching speech, presented to Maj. Yerex, a fine dressing case, in behalf of the cadets, a token of esteem and appreciation for their Superintendent. Capt. McFarland was made to feel popular by the presentation to him of a handsome meerschaum pipe, by Company A. Capt. Murphy was likewise impressed by a similar gift from Company B.

Little Severn Haigh was awarded the prize for the cadet making the greatest improvement in drill, manual and field movements.

Mrs. Haslam, of Georgia, daughter of the late Governor Winslow, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. R. Horne.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Public Installation of Officers.

Tuesday night, the Knights of Pythias—whose Order has attained such remarkable success in this city that their lodge here (Cumberland Lodge No. 5) contains the largest number (over 200) of members of any lodge in the State—celebrated the opening of their splendid new building in a very brilliant way.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

As many of our readers know, so prosperous has been this order in our community that they undertook, last summer, to build a house of their own. This has just been completed at a cost of $13,000, and is in truth an ornament to the city. It stands on the South-Western corner of the Market Square and so overlooks the site of the old State House where the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted the Constitution of the United States in 1789. It has three lofty stories which are crowned by a castellated cornice that makes, in conjunction with a turret at the corner of similar construction, a most effective skyline. There are three fine stores on the first floor, occupied respectively by Messrs. K. Lewald, C. H. Callais, and C. M. Watson. These face to the North. The second floor is approached from the Gillespie Street side by a broad and easy stairway. At the head is a large open space, or lobby, from which eight handsome offices, chiefly fronting on the Square and on Gillespie Street, are reached. The main one of these, lighted by the great window on the Square that forms such an important feature in the Northern facade, is occupied by His Worship, Mayor Cook, who is also a prominent member of the order. A row of convenient closets, one for each office, completes the second floor. The entire third floor is reserved for the use of Cumberland lodge. There is the great hall, or meeting room, itself, lofty pitched and splendidly lighted; then a banquet hall which may be thrown into one with the other; and then, opening into these, several handsome apartments used as ante-rooms, library, &c.

THE INSTALLATION.

Chancellor Commander D. A. McMillan, reading the impressive ceremonial forms prescribed by the Order, installed the new officials, who were presented to him by Grand Master-at-Arms John Underwood, and sworn into office by Grand Prelate W. S. Cook. The following is a list of the new officers:

R. O. Whitaker, C. C.
J. G. Hollingsworth, V. C.
J. C. Vann, K. of R. and S.
H. O. Sedberry, Master Finance.
Q. K. Nimocks, M. of Ex.
J. H. Culbreth, M. A.
R. L. Holland, I. G.
J. H. Monaghan, O. G.

THE TOASTS AND THE BANQUET.

Immediately after the Installation ceremonies the assemblage was organized into a meeting, and a number of toasts were proposed by Mr. N. B. Alexander, the chairman of the meeting and toast-master. Mr. Alexander displayed very decided oratorical powers in the speech which he made on taking the chair, and was warmly complimented and applauded upon its conclusion.

The following were the toasts and those who responded to them:

Our Guests, W. C. Halland.

Our Order, its Objects and Aims, W. S. Cook.

Our Tenets and their Possibilities, H. I. McDuffie.

Our Order in relation to kindred Organizations, H. L. Cook.

Pythianism and its adaptability to the present day, N. B. Alexander.

Matrimonial Difficulties in Attending Lodge Meetings, G. G. Myrover.

Our Acknowledgments to the Building Committee, Q. K. Nimocks.

For the Good of the Order, Dr. J. A. Hodges.

The speaking was unusually good, that of Mr. George Myrover being especially enjoyed as the assemblage was in a fine spirit and well primed for his quaint humor. Between the speeches Remsburg's orchestra discoursed sweet music.

After the speaking, the wide doors of the banquet hall were thrown open and a sumptuous collation partaken of by the members and their delighted guests.

The Laying of the Corner Stone of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

On Tuesday, the 26th of December, a large audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church to hear the address of Mr. J. H. Myrover and to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Sunday School Building, now nearing completion. Mr. Myrover gave an interesting resume of the history of the church, during the century now drawing to a close, but which at its beginning saw the church already existing as an organized body. After other appropriate exercises the stone was laid by the children's own hands—a list of 150 contributions among the children, being placed within the stone. The first date on the stone, 1755, is a year made memorable in history by the famous Lisbon earthquake, Braddock's defeat and the preaching of the first Presbyterian sermon in Fayetteville.

In the afternoon of the same day the children were entertained and instructed by a series of fine stereopticon views, giving scenes in the Life of Christ.

FESTIVITIES AT CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

Reception at Hon. Geo. M. Rose's.

Quite an enjoyable reception was given at the residence of Hon. G. M. Rose on Haymount, in honor of Miss Fannie Blake, of Spartanburg, S. C., on Thursday night last. The large number of guests who were present heartily enjoyed themselves, and went away delighted with their host and hostess, and charming visitor.

AT MAYOR COOK'S.

Col. W. S. Cook gave a reception Saturday evening in honor of Miss Kate Johnson, of Wilmington, at his residence on Cool Spring Street. A large number of guests were present who greatly enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the Mayor and his wife, and the charming society of their lovely visitor.

Miss Marceline Broadfoot is visiting Miss Stanly Atkins in Richmond, Va.

Masonic Installation.

On the evening of St. John's Day (St. John the Evangelist) December 27th, the highly interesting ceremony of the Installation of Officers for the ensuing year took place at Phœnix Lodge in this city. A number of ladies and of gentlemen not Masons had been invited to witness the ceremonies and to partake of the handsome collation spread in the Lodge room. The retiring Worshipful Master, Captain T. T. McGilvary, in an impressive manner went through the ritual prescribed for the installation of each of the new officers, who were conducted into his presence by the marshal, A. H. Watson, Esq., and who were as follows:

W. B. LaFar, W. M.
J. W. Yerex, S. W.
I. W. Clark, J. W.
B. E. Sedberry, Sec'y.
R. M. Nimocks, Treas.
W. P. Wemyss, S. D.
E. L. Remsburg, J. D.
C. L. Hedgepeth, } Stewards.
O. J. Jackson, }
John Johnson, Tiler.

Among the ladies present were the wife and daughter (Miss Alice) of the venerable Major A. M. Campbell, for many years Worshipful Master, Mrs. LaFar, Mrs. Chas. Kennedy, Mrs. Lewald, Mrs. Yerex, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. D. N. McLean, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. B. E. Sedberry, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. A. H. Watson, Mrs. J. B. Troy, Mrs. J. G. Oehrl, and Mrs. and Miss Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Jackson, who reside in the lodge building, were admirable hosts of the merry throng that came under their roof.

Mr. LaFar, the new Worshipful Master, makes a good presiding officer, and the Lodge is to be congratulated upon his selection as well as upon that of the other officers, all of whom are well known or prominent citizens.

New interest is being taken in Masonry in this city, where once the order was in a highly flourishing condition; and it is confidently believed that, with the greatly increased prosperity which the future seems to hold in store for our ancient city, and through all of whose vicissitudes, in peace and war, Phœnix Lodge has kept brightly burning its steady light of conservatism as well as hope, large and important accessions to the Lodge's membership will take place.

Several handsome oil paintings adorn the walls of the lodge room, among them portraits of Washington, LaFayette and John Winslow, the first, whose distinguished lineage Mr. Belden gave such pleasant account of in his recent reminiscences, and who was Worshipful Master about the beginning of this century. The old minutes, too, which are open to the inspection of careful persons, contain records of the acts of many men distinguished in our past history and who were members of this Lodge.

The OBSERVER wishes abounding prosperity for Phœnix Lodge and for each individual member of it for the new year which seems to have opened so auspiciously for them as Masons.

Mr. Atkinson's Last Service.

The Reverend Thomas Atkinson preached his last sermon in St. John's Church, whose parish and parishoners he has served with such marked efficiency for six years past, on Christmas day. It was a notable service in several ways. The day was fine and a large congregation gathered in the handsome old church. The music was better than that one usually hears outside the great cities—the playing of the organ by Miss Nellie Haigh, daughter of our esteemed townsman, Col. Charles Haigh, and who has developed a striking proficiency in her art, being as good as that in or out of the great cities. Mr. Atkinson's sermon was, like all of this learned gentleman's efforts, something to set people thinking—his general method, as is well known, following the Savior's, being directed towards the repression of cant and hypocrisy, while holding fast to the forms and doctrines that rest upon authority. But the chief interest in this most interesting service was the reverend gentleman's parting words to the congregation. We wish we could reproduce these literally. Injustice would be done to report them otherwise. But we do not recall anything wiser than his earnest plea for recognition of the strong points along with the weak ones of his successor, whoever he may be—dwelling upon the dissimilarity of men in this respect, which renders patience necessary until the critics of new acquaintances have completed a new perceptive adjustment; nor anything in better taste, or more touching, beautiful and true than the young Rector's tribute to the Godly man, his "father in God," the Rector Emeritus, Reverend Dr. Huske.

A hearty amen went up from the congregation to the departing gentleman's wish that he might be remembered kindly. Nay, neither in the congregation, nor out in the community at large, will he be remembered with anything but lasting and deep affection and respect. His going is a great loss to the town, in many ways.

Robberies.

Chief of Police Flowers arrested a colored man named Williams Monday charged with breaking into the house of Chas. McKay Sunday evening and stealing some clothing. He was lodged in jail to await trial at the next term of Cumberland County court. A negro boy named George Potts was also arrested for stealing hides from Mr. T. C. Vann's slaughter house. He gave bail for his appearenca at Court and was set at liberty. Another colored boy, Luke McMillan, is suspected of participation in the same robbery but cannot be found.

Highway Robbery.

As Mrs. J. H. Roberts who lives on Harrington's Hill was returning home Tuesday evening she was attacked by a colored boy, who forced her to the ground, snatched her hand bag which contained 35 cents in money, and some valuable articles and made off. Mrs. Roberts sustained slight injuries in the struggle. She says that she can recognize the boy and his speedy arrest is looked for.

Mr. Denny spent Christmas with his children at Greensboro.

People and their Movements.

Mr. W. C. Breeden was in the city last week a few days.

Miss Blake has returned to her home in Spartanburg, S. C.

Mayor J. S. MacRae, of Maxton, was in the city last Monday.

Miss Margaret Hinsdale, of Raleigh, is visiting at Dr. Haigh's.

Messrs. J. L. Prior and E. Overbaugh spent Christmas at home.

Rev. Mr. Pell was in Fayetteville for several days the past week.

Mr. Alex. Carver, of Clinton, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. Aiken Mallett paid a visit to his home folks during the holidays.

Miss Etta Brown and sister came down from Greensboro to spend Xmas.

Messrs. Doyle and Edward O'Hanlon came down for Christmas as usual.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Lineberry who has been quite sick is convalescing.

Miss Kate Johnson, of Wilmington, has returned home, after a visit to relatives here.

Mr. Jno. P. Stedman, of Oxford, made a visit of a few days here to his sister Mrs. W. G. Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges are visiting the family of Mrs. Jno. D. Williams on Haymount.

Mr. Warren Smith, now of Athens, Ga., but formerly of this city, spent the Christmas holidays with his mother and sisters on Rowan Street.

Miss Kate Broadfoot, daughter of Col. C. W. Broadfoot, has been spending the holidays at home.

Miss Annie Marshall, of Rockingham, visited Miss Kate Alderman during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Thos. L. Goff, a very popular young man of Richmond, spent the Christmas holidays in this city.

Mr. Clande H. Haigh is on a visit to home folks for a few weeks, after which he returns to New York.

Mrs. B. A. Morgan, of Greenville, S. C., is visiting her parents, Hon. G. M. Rose and Mrs. Rose, on Haymount.

Messrs. Frank K. Myers and Henry M. Cummings, of Wilmington, attended the german given by Mr. T. L. Goff.

Mr. Charles Pearce has moved to Mobile, Ala., where he is to conduct the business branch of Messrs. McMillan Bros.

Misses Hettie Downing and Martha Vaughn two of Cumberland's lovely daughters were stopping in town last week.

Mr. Wm. McKay, of Cleveland, Texas, was recently a visitor in our city. He is a son of Mr. Duncan McKay, of Robeson county, and moved West some ten years ago.

Mr. N. S. Bridges, of Chatham county, was in the city last week visiting relatives. He called upon us; and reported the farmers in his section as successful—all made good crops.

We regret to learn that Capt. J. C. Cummings, a native of Guilford and a good Confederate, but now a prosperous merchant of New York city, is laid up with the grippe at the residence of his uncle, Mr. John M. Rose, where he has been on a visit with his wife.

Some of the young people who came home from school for the holidays are: Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, of Salem Female Academy; Miss Jennie Steinhilper, of the N. and I. school; Mr. Cameron MacRae, of the University; Mr. James MacRae, of the A. and M. College.

The Florence (S. C.) Times in a recent issue said: Mr. J. T. McKay, one of the oldest type stickers in the Old North State, who has been setting at the cases for 47 years, and who is now on the Observer at Fayetteville, spent a few days in the city this week visiting his brother, Mr. C. W. McKay, on south Dargan street.

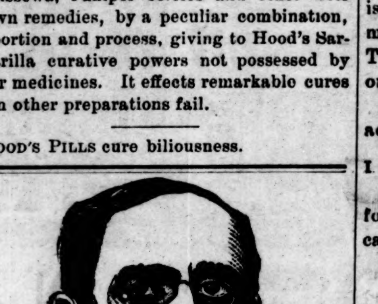
Christmas in Fayetteville was much enjoyed.

A happy New Year to you all!

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness.



Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall." GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Davis—Welsh.

The following, which is taken from the Raleigh Observer, will undoubtedly interest the relatives and friends of the bride in this section, who is the daughter of Mr. J. W. Welsh, so long a good citizen of Fayetteville, though not residing here now. Says the Observer:

Thursday morning, the 28th ult., at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Fabius H. Briggs, Miss Minnie Deems Welsh, sister of Mrs. Briggs, was married to Dr. Henry Winter Davis, of Loudoun county, Va. The parlor was darkened, and the golden glow from the shaded lamps gave beautiful color to the simple but tasteful decorations. The bay window was filled with palms and other plants. In the centre rose a pyramid of green, surmounted by a beautiful lamp. In front of this window stood the Rev. J. N. Cole, and the bridal party entered as the joyous wedding march was played by Mrs. C. W. Newcomb. The ceremony was performed in a very solemn and earnest manner. After receiving hearty congratulations, Dr. and Mrs. Davis left for their home in Virginia amid a shower of rice and good wishes. The relatives and friends present then enjoyed an informal luncheon, which was daintily and beautifully served.

The Miss Ollie Torbett Concert Company

Will give one of their incomparable concerts in Williams Hall on the evening of the 12th inst., under the auspices of the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church—the net proceeds of the occasion to be applied to the fund now being used in the construction of the Sunday-school addition to said church. We have the authority of the most famous newspapers and musical critics that the singing of the renowned Swedish Male Sextette of this Company far surpasses anything that was ever heard in the United States, while the Violin in the hands of Miss Ollie Torbett renders her *par excellence* the finest female performer that ever appeared before an American audience. The troupe have filled engagements in several of the prominent cities of this State already, entertaining at Durham the largest and most appreciative assemblage that ever greeted any troupe visiting that city, and the company have been engaged by the people of Raleigh for a second appearance there this season.

The charges for admission are reasonable, and tickets will be on sale at the usual places. We hope this most excellent company will receive at the hands of the people of Fayetteville the large patronage which has been accorded them at other places, and which their peculiar merit so richly entitles them to.

The Skating Carnival Dec 29th.

The F. I. L. I. armory was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly pleased audience on last Friday night who witnessed one of the most successful and brilliant skating carnivals seen in this city for years. The costumes were picturesque and elaborate, and most of the characters well represented, The prize for the best costume worn by a lady, a beautiful pair of skates, was awarded to Miss Janie McKethan who represented "Night." Capt. Hadly of the L. M. A. who realistically represented an Indian Chief was awarded the gentleman's prize.

The prizes were presented by Prof. Murphy in a very appropriate manner. The music was furnished by the F. I. L. I. Band, and was excellent as usual.

Complimentary German.

The german given complimentary to the young ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville by Mr. Thomas L. Goff, of Richmond, Va., on Wednesday night, Dec. 27th was one of the most brilliant events of the season. The parlors and ball-room of the LaFayette were beautifully decorated and presented a scene of loveliness very rarely witnessed. The costumes were rich and varied and thirty couples participated. Mr. Goff led the german with Miss Bert Watson and plainly showed he was a master of the Terpsichorean art. The music which was rendered by Remsburg's orchestra added much to the charm of the occasion.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The board met as usual in monthly session last Monday. Present: Lamb, Hall, Graham, McDonald and Smith.

The repairs of the bridge over Mile Branch was referred to the supervisors of X Creek township.

The petition of citizens of Flea Hill township for the removal of obstructions in the Raleigh and River roads was referred to the supervisors of Flea Hill township.

The Register of Deeds reported having issued 24 marriage licenses during the month of December and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for $22.80, county tax on same.

After auditing sundry bills the Board adjourned.

I. O. O. F. Elections.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term of LaFayette Encampment, No. 29:

J. R. Williams, C. P.
A. J. Pemberton, H. P.
J. G. Hollingsworth. S. W.
John Underwood, J. W.
J. A. Moore, Sribe.
Chas. McLauchlin, Treasurer.

Mr. John Underwood, the District Deputy Grand Master, has promised to give us a full report of all the elected and appointed officers of Pine Encampment and Clarendon and Cross Creek Lodges after the installation of their officers. Cross Creek Lodge will have the installation on next Monday night and Clarendon Lodge on next Thursday night. A full attendance is desired. Members are requested to be present.

The promptness with which Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops a hacking cough and induces refreshing sleep is something marvelous. It never fails to give instant relief, even in the worst cases of throat and lung trouble, and is the best remedy for whooping cough.

During the past half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries, has been considerably lengthened Ayer's Sarsaparilla is everywhere considered the standard blood-purifier, the Superior Medicine.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

One of the best remedies for a Sore Throat is to gargle the throat several times a day, if practicable, with Pond's Extract, and on retiring to wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract and cold water. If the swelling has not disappeared the next morning, continue the treatment for a day or two until successful.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Take Notice."

ON AND AFTER

January 1st, 1894,

I WILL SELL GOODS

Only for Cash

TO EVERYBODY,

NO PERSON EXCEPTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO F. W. THORNTON EITHER BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT ARE REQUESTED TO COME FORWARD AND MAKE SETTLEMENT.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

January 1, 1894. 1t

Novel Entertainment.

The ladies of the Epworth League of Hay Street M. E. Church will give a Novel Entertainment on

Friday, Jan'y 5th, 1894,

—AT—

WILLIAMS HALL.

The entertainment will consist of Operettas, Recitations, and Dialogues.

MUSIC FURNISHED BY REMSBURG'S ORCHESTRA.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

COME SOON.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8:30 sharp.

Admission—Reserved Seat,	35 cents.
General Admission,	25 cents.
Children,	15 cents.

Reserved Seats on sale at King Bros.' Drug Store.

REMOVAL.

INCREASED FACILITIES NECESSITATED

by a rapidly growing business

nearly 2,000 more square feet of room at my

PRESENT STAND,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

and four doors above my former place of business.

EVERYTHING IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries.

Fresh :-: Goods

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

AGENT FOR

Chase & Sanborn's Choice Roasted Coffees.

R. M. PRIOR.

1—4—94

The Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 1st, 1894

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the above date, a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1893. Said Dividend payable on and after January 1, 1894.

1t JNO. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

LOOK! LOOK!!

On Tuesday, January 16th, there will be a Fancy Dress Carnival on Skates at the F. I. L. I. Armory, and prizes will be given for the best represented costume on the floor. No skater allowed unless in costume, and all will have to have their costumes introduced, so come representing some character.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1893.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 41,733 86
All other loans and discounts,	370,743 69
Overdrafts,	3,483 21
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	677 86
Due from Banks,	35,6 2 88
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Current Expenses,	2,081 57
Taxes paid,	550 00
Cash items,	10,420 06
Gold Coin,	5,401 00
Silver Coin,	2,511 47
National Bank notes,	5,762 00
United States Notes,	15,000 00
Total,	$504,720 57

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	12,000 00
Undivided profits,	12,155 59
Deposits subject to check,	124,755 24
Due to Banks,	12,995 05
Notes and bills rediscounted,	42,814 69
Total,	$504,720 57

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of December, 1893. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS, }
H. W. LILLY, } Directors.
E. J. LILLY, }

Jan'y 4, 1893. 1t

1884.

Feeling Good in New Quarters,

WE WANT TO MAKE OTHERS FEEL GOOD TOO.

EVERYBODY

invited and will be welcome early and often.

1894.

For the present prices cash C. O. D.
for 3-lb. Tomatoes, 10 cts.
Standard Mince Meat, 10c. lb.

10 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON MAPLE SYRUP AND BUCKWHEAT.

Many other goods are proportionally low.

NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN—2-STRING BROOM 10c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

1—4—94

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

H. E. SHEETZ. Established 1870. W. S. SHEETZ.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Christmas! Christmas! Christmas!

Is at hand and all parties interested in the purchase of presents would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

In addition to our already complete stock of PLUSH and WILLOW ROCKERS, CABINETS and LADIES' DESKS and many other things too numerous to mention, we have lately added a full line of PICTURES and EASELS which we are offering at prices to suit the times. There are also CENTER TABLES, HALL RACKS, LOUNGES and COUCHES, BABY CARRIAGES and BEDROOM SUITS IN OAK AND WALNUT, any of which will make an elegant Christmas gift. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE EASTER TERM OF THE FIFTY-Second School Year will begin

January 25th, 1894.

Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector.

1—4—93 2m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

For Sale Cheap.

One Hoes 40-inch Chisel Tooth Saw; 10-Guage 30, No. 3, has only been in use two weeks; cost $54.00; will sell at a bargains; also 3 sets Train Car Wheels. Apply to

1-4-94 1t CHAS. GLOVER.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage made June 15th, 1889, by Jno. C. Wade and wife Mary M., to H W. Howard and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumber and County in Book N, No. 4, page 135, I will expose for sale at public auction. One Hundred and Twenty-two Acres of Land on the east side of Cape Fear River in Black River Township adjoining the lands of R R. Robeson, Wade and others. For more particular description see mortgage deed.

Time of sale: Monday, Feb'y 4th, 1894, at 12 M.
Place of sale: Court House.
Terms of sale: Cash.

W. S COOK, Ag't for Mortgagee.

Jan'y 4, 1894.

NOTICE.

As required by law, and in order to make settlement of the estate of D. G. McMillan with the Guardian of his minor heirs all accounts of McMillan Bros are closed as of this date. The indebtedness of all sorts, notes and accounts, due to "McMillan Bro.'s" up to January 1, 1894, must be settled, and notice is hereby given to all persons so indebted to call and make payment

Statements up to January 1, 1894, will be rendered and we hope for a prompt response.

From and after this date the undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name of "MCMILLAN BRO.'S," and hope to merit and receive the public patronage as heretofore.

R. MCMILLAN.
T. H. MCMILLAN.

Fayettevill, N. C., Jan'y 1; 1894.

WANTED.

The Armitage Manufacturing Co., of Richmond, Va, want an Agent for their Asphalt Ready Roofing and Asphalt Paints, three colors, red, brown and black. No experience necessary. If you are out of employment write them. 12—21—93 1m

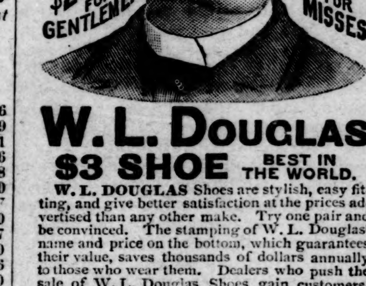
Hard Times Fertilizers.

To meet the present Hard Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmers direct, for cash. Good Fertilizers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

	per ton.
for Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$13.50
Trucking Crops and Potatoes	14.50
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Bone Black, Nitrate Soda, in large and small quantities. Send two 2c stamps for circ's. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers, Baltimore Md.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR

You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,

think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.

Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED GOODS,

in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,

12—7—93 At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS (Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

3—17. 92

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Baby Carriages, Cribs, &c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

10—19—93 tf

NOVELTIES

—IN—

GOLD, SILVER,

&c. &c. &c.

RECEIVED BY

EXPRESS

LAST NIGHT

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL

DESIGNS.

Call and See Them.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12—21—93

FOR RENT.

The Gillespie Street STORE and one OFFICE in the Knights of Pythias Building. Apply to

W. S. COOK, Chm'n.

12—21—93

U C NO POSTERS

FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

AUCTION! COST! AUCTION! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS,

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

10—12—93

Mortgage Sale of City Property.

By virtue of a deed of mortgage made by J. H. Roberts and wife Elizabeth to J. D. Williams, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book E, No. 4, page 32, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described lot: On Haymount, partly in Fayetteville, beginning at a corner in the eastern edge of a street, formerly E. J. Hale's corner, and running thence along said street northwardly about 20 feet to the corner of a public alley, thence along said alley eastwardly about 330 feet to Robinson street, thence with Robinson street southwardly 200 feet to E. J. Hale's corner, formerly, thence westwardly with that line, formerly E. J. Hale's, 330 feet to the beginning; being the lot whereon said Roberts and wife formerly resided. For further description reference is made to said deed.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Thursday, 4th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Mortgagee.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 27, 1893—ts

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old **mother urged me** to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO

S. FENCHEL.

—DEALER IN—

High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, ALES AND CIGARS,

M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The New-York Times
A Democratic Newspaper

What THE TIMES is:

A high class newspaper for the city reader and for the country home; for the merchant the professional man, the financier, the politician, the teacher, the farmer, and the mechanic—for every American who would be promptly and truthfully told what the people of this world are doing; for women and for young folks, interested in household affairs, in new books and old, in art, science, religion, and education, in the rivalries of amateur sports, in society, and in all the lighter going-on and wholesome gossip of the day It is a full, clean, and complete newspaper, conducted with intelligence for intelligent people.

What THE TIMES believes in:

Federal taxation imposed in the interest of the Government and of the whole people, not for the restriction of trade and the benefit of the few; an honest dollar that the hand of toil may receive without loss and pay over without shame; a liberal expenditure for pensions to veterans who need and deserve them, and to no others; the Democratic Party as a better instrumentality of popular government than the Republican; and in keeping that party true to its aims under sound leadership.

The financial page of THE TIMES is a capital manual for investors, for bankers, and the officers and Trustees of savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies. Railway earnings, stock and bond quotations, interest and dividend notices, the organization of new companies, and all financial news reports are promptly and accurately printed.

Note the excellence of THE TIMES in these departments:

Banking and Financial,
Politics, National and State,
Schools and Colleges,
Sports,
Markets and Commercial Reports,
Army and Navy News,
Art and Science,
The Churches,
Book Reviews.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The subscription price of THE WEELY TIMES is ONE DOLLAR a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES is a capital newspaper. It contains all the current news condensed from the dispatches and reports of the daily edition, besides literary matters, discussions upon agricultural topics by practical farmers, full and accurate market reports of prices for farm produce, live stock, &c., and a carefully-prepared wool market.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily,	1 year,	$8 00;	with Sunday,	$10.00
"	6 months,	4.00;	" "	5.00
"	3 months,	2.00;	" "	2.50
"	1 month,	.75;	" "	.90
Sunday,	1 year,			2.00
Weekly,	1 year,	1.00;	6 months,	.50

Specimen copies will be sent free.

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

TERMS.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note Money Order or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co." New-York City.

Address all communications thus:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
Printing House Square;
New-York, City, N. Y.

PIANOS New $150; ORGANS 34 stops $50. Catlog FREE Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

WOMANS WORK If you wish to engage in a paying business at home, address Dr. J. B. MARCHISI CO., Utica, N. Y.

MEN or WOMEN make $10.00 a day selling the "Wonderful Christy Bread Slicer." Write quick for territory. CHRISTY KNIFE Co., Fremont, Ohio.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU **CONSUMPTIVE**

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts. **HINDERCORNS.** The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL--COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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The Gresham Correspondence.

The material points contained in Secretary Gresham's letter to Minister Willis, October 18th, are as follows:

"The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the Provisional Government until convinced that the Minister of the United States had recognized it as the *de facto* authority and would support and defend it with the military forces of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her Ministers and by the leaders of the movement for the ovethrow of her Government, that if she surrendered, her case would afterward be fully considered by the President of the United States. The Queen wisely yielded to the armed forces of the United States at Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the ministers and reinstate her and her authority which she claimed as constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands.

The President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen if not instigated was encouraged and supported by the representative of this Government at Honolulu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies to set up a new Government and that he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the United States Steamship Boston and by recognizing the Provisional Government when it was too feeble to defend itself, and that the Constitutional Government, was able, successfully, to maintain its authority against threatening forces other than of the United States already landed.

The President has, therefore, determined that he will not send back to the Senate the treaty which he had withdrawn from that body for further consideration on the 9th of March last.

On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination, making known to her the President's regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American Minister and the unauthorized presence on land of the military force of the United States, obliged her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being and to rely on the justice of this Government to undo the flagrant wrong done to her.

You will at the same time inform the Queen that when reinstated the President expects that she will pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including the persons who are, or have been officially or otherwise connected with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege enjoyed before the so called revolution.

All obligations created by the Provisional Government in the course of administration should be assumed.

Having secured the Queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, which it is believed you will speedily obtain, you will advise the President of the Provisional Government and his Ministers of the President's determination on the question, and that they are expected to relinquish to her promptly her constitutional authority.

Should the Queen decline to pursue the liberal course suggested, or should the Provisional Government refuse to abide by the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions

The President's message was identical as presented in both Houses. But in the case of the House of Representatives the Chief Executive added a supplementary message as follows:

In making this communication I have withheld only a dispatch from the former Minister to Hawaii, numbered seventy, under date of October 8th, 1892, and a dispatch from the present Minister numbered three, under date of November 16th, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these papers would be incompatible with the public interest.

The following is a synopsis of the communications to Minister Willis:

On November 24th, Secretary Gresham telegraphed Minister Willis as follows: The brevity and uncertainty of your telegrams are embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the Provisional Government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action.

The next telegram to Minister Willis from Secretary Gresham is dated December 3rd. It reads as follows:

Your dispatch, which was answered by steamer on the 25th of November, seems to call for additional instructions. Should the Queen refuse assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the President will cease interposition in her behalf, and that he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore to the sovereign the Constitutional Government of the island. His further efforts in that direction will depend upon the Queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the Provisional Government in a proper course of administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of prosecution or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the Provisional Government. The President feels that by our original interference and what followed we have incurred responsibilities to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other.

Should the Queen ask if she accedes to the conditions, if active steps will be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or to maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the President cannot use force without the authority of Congress.

Should the Queen accept conditions and the Provisional Government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions. If the Provisional Government asks whether the United States will hold the Queen to fulfilment of stipulated conditions, you will say, that the President, acting under dictates of honor and duty as he has done in endeavoring to effect a restoration, will do all in his constitutional power to cause observance of the conditions he has proposed.

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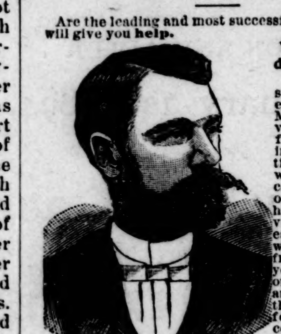

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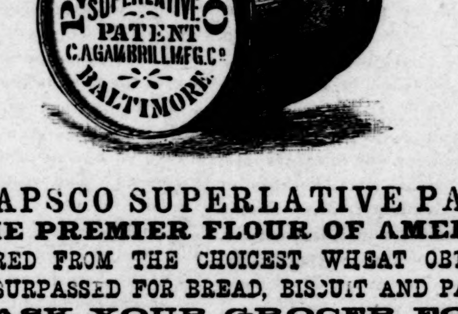

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Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 24, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35		
Leave Tarboro..	12 07		
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	6 00
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25	6 35
Leave Selma....	2 45		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15	
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 05		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 00		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 13		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50		10 60
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Dec. 24, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 05	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20	
Leave Selma....	12 10		
Arrive Wilson..	1 5	11 18	

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40		8 37
Leave Goldsboro	12 00		9 48
Arrive Wilson..	12 50		10 35

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35		
Leave Tarboro..	12 54		
Lv Rocky Mount	3 07	12 05	
Arrive Weldon..	3 17	12 56	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.22 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

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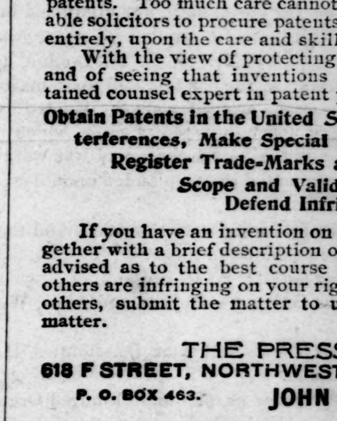

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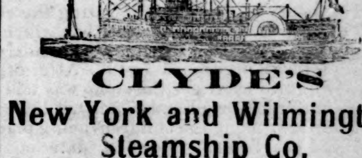

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